THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,228—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 10. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911 14th Jan.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th „	DELTA	8053	......	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10886
25th „	ARABIA	7903	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	....	—

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 394	Rs. 743 or Rs. 591
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4327	Feb. 5	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4672	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5594	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	6973	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	......	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	June 10
C. City of York	7705	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	......	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	......	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	......	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	......	„ 10
C. City of Benares	6973	......	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	......	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	......	„ 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	12th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	13th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Mon.	16th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Nowshera," 3024 tons, on Monday, the 16th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomereh and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, on or about the 14th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	......	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	......	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigationa Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th Jany. 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*	
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*	
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 635*	
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Dannecker	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a President	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon		Shanghai
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Hankow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Yokohama
Penang	Batavia	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS' CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb.
MONGINI'S	Nougat „ „ packets	„ 2 „
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	„ 1-8 „
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	„ 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes ... Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and	„ 5-12 „
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery ... at Re. 1 and	„ 2 „

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant in tins and bulk		

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LD., BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of COTTON WASTES produced at the Company's Mill, at Sholapur, and not required for their own use, for one year commencing January 1st 1911, and ending December 31st, 1911. Samples of Wastes can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, Wallace Street, on and after January 11th. Tenders should be submitted on or before January 18th.

Bombay, 9th January, 1911.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PUHCHASE of COTTON WASTES, produced at the Company's Mill, at Sholapur, and not required for their own use, for one year commencing January 1st, 1911, and ending December 31st, 1911. Samples of Wastes can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, Wallace Street, on and after January 11th. Tenders should be submitted on or before January, 18th.

Bombay, 9th January, 1911.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (I) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their First Ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of March 1911, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Colaba Causeway opposite Arthur Bunder.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 4th day of January, 1911.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the office of the Undersigned, up to one o'clock on the 28th January, 1911, for works in connection with the proposed extensions to the Grand Oriental Hotel, for Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., at Colombo.

Plans, Specifications and Bills of quantities may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the office of the Undersigned, where Tender forms can be obtained on payment. Earnest money accompanying each Tender will be returned on the non-acceptance of such Tender.

The successful Tenderers will be required to make the deposits specified in cash or Government Promissory Notes, on signing the contract and 5 per cent. will be reserved on all bills as paid from time to time. Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS & CO,
"Kings" Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

BOMBAY RACES.

8TH, 11TH, 13TH, 15TH AND 18TH FEB. 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 3rd January, 1911.

THE SCHOOLMASTER TEACHES YOU AT YOUR OWN HOME.

PRINCIPAL JOHN P. LONG, B. A., Honours in Teacher's Diploma, late PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, at the Swansea University College, prepares by POSTAL TUITION Pupils in all subjects for the Indian Civil Service, Universities, Law, Medical, and in Journalism, Literary Training, Economics, Logic, and European Languages, etc. Mr. Long is assisted by a staff of Expert Graduates.

The Principal has worked in Wales for over fifteen years. WALES IS ADMITTED TO-DAY, to have the best SYSTEM OF EDUCATION in the WORLD.

Indian Students coming to England can be prepared privately by Principal Long, at Richmond.

Richmond is a delightful spot on the Thames, ten miles from the City of London.

FEES MAY BE PAID BY MONTHLY instalments.

Apply for terms, testimonials, etc. to—

Principal JOHN P. LONG, B.A.,
Richmond Correspondence School,
Alexandra Road,
ST. MARGARETS ON THAMES,
W. LONDON.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
A GRAND ATTRACTION
For the First Time in Bombay.
A JAPANESE PLAY.
"THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SAMURAI."

A Magnificent Story acted specially for the Cinematograph at Paris, during the visit of the famous Japanese Company on their tour of the world.

A TREAT TO ALL.
ALSO
A Stirring Dramatic Film,
A FALSE ACCUSATION,
And many other Pectures.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY,
BANK HOLIDAY.
NO PRACTICE SESSIONS.
GENERAL SKATING, 9 TO 11 A.M.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

TUESDAY, 17TH JAN.—A NIGHT OF RACES.
TUESDAY, 7TH FEB.—A FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	„ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book ! ! !
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity !
Available in all Languages ! !
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil !
Kanarese Edition in the Press ! !
More than 600,000 copies already supplied !
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

* Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chukla, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

CONTINENTAL IMPORT FIRM WANTS immediately a competent SALESMAN for Hardware and Sundry Articles. Good Salary Guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1993, care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY. Late Mr. C. A. WORDSWORTH and OTHERS' Valuable furniture, piano, etc., at Gordon House, Apollo Bunder.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily ; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE on TUESDAY, 10th January.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. A. Bhicajee, Jeweller, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back large sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Jost fan, Austrian safe, a year winding timepiece, English mirror cabinets and almiras and palm stands, carved blackwood furnitures, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble topped dressing wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, large Cambay carpets, valuable books, enamelled bed-room furniture suit, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of the late C. A. Wordsworth, Esq., of Messrs. Kiddle Reeve and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Latham & Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in godown at Goga Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Graham & Co's office, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), the following helmets, piece goods, rubber-tyres, canvas shoes, cylinders, bicycle parts, chloroform, naphthalin balls, sample glassware, etc., platform scale, ropes, teakposts, fire extinguisher, hand-cart, fibre machine, empty cases, waste paper, cupboard, pigeonhole, copying press, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 110 bales Sindh Punjab Cotton, damaged by Sea water.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, near Sassoon Dock in the Jutha of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., the following:—

110 bales Sindh Punjab Cotton, damaged by Sea-water.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE on SUNDAY, 15th January.

On SUNDAY, the 15th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay United Mills compound, New Queen's Road, Girgam, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockeyware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, set of Chesterfield drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined velvet, marbletopped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, brass bedstead, iron single and double cots, single and double mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes presses, handsome cottage piano by Soundy and Co., large size Jost fan, large clock, handsome, large and small oil paintings, Watson's large size enlarging camera, cinematograph camera and 2 lenses by Voigtelaenders and Sons, magic lantern with slides, nearly new English stove with water tank, velvet piled large carpet, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of A. E. Redhead, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Old Chinese Arts and Curios.

SALE of OLD CHINESE CLOISONNE, Valuable old China, Chinese Embroidery, Ivory, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a small valuable collection of Chinese porcelain cloisonne, and embroidery, consisting of Kanghi Famille verte vase, famille rose vase, 2 rare Shung bhi jars with porcelain and wooden covers, Kanghi blue and white jar, Ming pen washer, peach bloom Astar bottle, Ming pale blue and green vase, Sung bottle, Pekin gold inlaid cloisonne bowls, incense burners, vases, and a lot of embroidered sleeves, skirts, aprons, covers, including a pair of very rare Kang-Hsia jars, old Kanghi famille noir beaker shape vases, one Sung Galur and other rare Kanghi, Khung bhi and Ming pieces, besides a few lots of old artistically carved ivory figures and rare old crystal, porcelain and agate snuff bottles.

Also a consignment of carved sandal-wood.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1911.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KIND!

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
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THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA ? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA. "ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	7	8
Quarterly ...	4	5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, January 9.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.	
We quote:—	
Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s " ...	171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ...	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	135 3-4
" Shanghai ...	182
" Japan ...	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95-5 ready and 95-7 forward and later on declined to 95-3 ready and 95-5 forward and has closed at 95-4 ready and 95-6 forward.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forwards, was 1-16 up and New York advanced 4 1-8.

Locally Silver market opened at Rs. 74-8-0. The London market advanced and private advices reported "steady" which caused our market to remain firm and demand being more forwards closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was good and about 70 to 80 cases changed hands.

The Gold market was quiet but steady. Upcountry and local demand was moderate and prices advanced half an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakiretti	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narandas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	23	15	6
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	23	15	0
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	6	0
117 Penny Ready	74	1	0
Local per tola	0	11	6
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	74	8	0
Second do	73	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed.—Firm. London prices were 3d. up. Demand being good prices advanced by two to three annas.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London prices were 3d. up. Moderate business is passing and prices were put up by two annas.

Wheat.—Steady. London prices unchanged and locally remained steady.

Poppyseed, Gingellyseed, Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Steady. Demand continued good. Prices unchanged.

Mowraseed.—Steady. Demand good. Prices unchanged.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 7th January, 1911:—

Wheat	20,978	cwts
Linseed	184	"
Rapeseed	759	"
Gingellyseed	29,700	"
Poppyseed	290	"
Groundnuts...	15,496	"
Castorseed	4,767	"
Rice	4,114	"
Myrabollams	2,505	"
Cottonseed	13,585	"
Mowraseed	.....	"
Gram	2,099	"
Joowar	1,282	"
Maize	445	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,597 1-2
India	63 3-4
Eastern Bank	73
Indian Specie	54 1-2

MILLS.

David	353 3-4
Manockji Petit	2,617 1-2
Kohinoor	610

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	137 1-2
New Mofussil	817 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	118
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	285
Treacher and Co.	485
Kemp	172
Telephone Co	40 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	480

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 3 points down, New York remained unchanged and New York Futures were 5 and 5 up.

Our market at Colaba for ready lots was firm and demand from the Mills and exporters seemed good, hence prices were put up by Rs. 1 to 2.

Liverpool opener advised 1 to 2 up.

The market for New Crop remained firm and demand being more prices advanced by Rs. 2 to 3.

Business in Good Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 375 1-2, but demand being continued advanced to Rs. 378 at the close.

100	Phoenix Mill ...	Parbhani	383-1-2
100	Petit Mill ...	Sawgin	400
100	Do ...	Comptah	395
100	A Blascheck ...	Neemuch	360
200	Forbes F C & Co ...	Khamgaon	368
500	E Spencer & Co ...	Do	366
100	Janpan T Co ...	Do	369
200	Morarjee Mill ...	Do	357
100	Do ...	Jalna	353
100	Do ...	Khandwa	350
200	China Mill ...	Bengal	316
400	W Weff & Sons ...	Do	309-315
200	Do ...	Khandesh	358

Bengal Hand Gin Fine ...	329
" F Good ...	316
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	339
" F Good ...	326
Sind Punjab Fine ...	337
" F Good ...	324
Khandesh Fine ...	360
" F Good ...	350
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	380
F Good ...	370
Akola Khamgaum Fine ...	370
" F Good ...	360
Amraoti Fine ...	370
" F Good ...	360
Veotmal Fine ...	385
" F Good ...	375
Nagpore Fine ...	386
F Good ...	376
Wardha Hinganghat Fine —	388
F Good ...	378
Methia Fine ...	359
" F Good ...	349
Broach Gin Fine ...	396
" F Good ...	386
Broach Gin Good ...	376
Sawginned Good ...	384
Comptah Gin ...	386
Westerns H. G ...	365
Do M G ...	371

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 7th January, 1911:—

Khandeish	2,152	Bales
Central India	1,710	"
Barsi and Nagar	1,416	"
Berar	2,976	"
Central Provinces... ...	697	"
Oomras	8,991	"
Dhollera	366	"
Broach	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,159	"
Westerns	122	"
Bengal N. W. P.	100	"
Bengals Rajputana ...	198	"
Rajputana...	...	"
Sind	...	"
Persia	...	"
American	...	"
Egyptian	...	"
Other sorts	...	"
Total...	13,258	

LIVERPOOL, January 9.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	16,800
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Jan.—Feb.	7·86— 1
Feb.—Mar.	7·88— 1
Mar.—Apl.	7·89— 1
Apl.—May	7·89— 2
May.—June	7·90— 1
June—July	7·89— 1
July—Aug.	7·85— 2
Aug.—Sept.	7·86— 2
Sep.—Oct.	7·31 Same

METALS.

We quote:—	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21	
	28	Rs. 53 12
	35	
	42	
	56	
	63	
	70	Rs.55 4
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21	
	28	
	35	" 45 0
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots		" 46 12
Georgshutte		" 20 8
Copper Sheetings		" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings		" 47 4
Copper ingots		" 46 12

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	31	36,936
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	43	50,513

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The net profit of this Bank on the 31st December, 1910 amounted to Rs. 22,026-15-2. The Directors propose to dispose of the same as follows:—In payment of a dividend at 5 per cent. of Rs. 13,738-1-9. Preliminary Expenses written off, Rs. 4,000. Balance carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 4,288-13-5.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Exchange on demand to-day is 1s. 4 1-2d. Discounts are steadier.

Government paper is at Rs. 95-7.

Tea shares in which large rise has recently been recorded were to-day easier and attention is now turning to coal and to-day's transactions were Burrakur (Ord) 10 3-3; Dumra, 2 1-2; Gopalichuck, 8; Ghusic and Muslia, 12 3-4; Katras Jherriah, 77; Matigara, 3 1-4; Raneegunj, 13 1-2; Sudamdih, 5 1-4. The price of jute which has been undergoing much fluctuation is now settling down and the rate to-day was Rs. 49.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 7th January, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th December 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 30. Rs.	Jan. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,52,48,707	1,23,66,571
Other Deposits	10,56,37,731	10,65,77,335
Post Bills	7,514	18,018
Sundries	26,02,701	29,46,173
Rs....	14,39,96,653	14,24,03,097
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,33,59,626	1,40,23,305
Other authorised Securities	15,57,224	15,55,184
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,63,31,009	1,81,57,741
Loans do. do. ...	4,51,48,051	4,19,61,184
Bills discounted and purchased	2,02,94,865	1,94,48,749
Dead Stocks	2,95,998	2,70,998
Stamps	7,020	6,985
Bullion	5,82,999	7,43,704
Balance with other Banks.	10,60,147	11,95,978
Sundries........................	12,43,619	8,79,645
Cash	4,36,16,095	4,41,59,624
	14,39,96,653	14,24,03,097

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—23 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 50 bales wool, H K M M Jaitha; 100 bales wool, M Moolji; 26 bales wool, M Madungopal; 16 bales wool, G Gungadas; 9 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 17 bales wool M Chandratam; 204 bales wool, M J Jummabhoy and Co; 197 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 66 bales wool, B Tilukchand; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 90 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 32 bales wool, M Babjee and Co; 30 bales wool and 30 bales goat skins, R M Kooka; 4,000 cwts wheat floor, D Merwanji and Co; 248 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, M Balia; 50 bales cotton waste, Tokersey Damjee; 500 cwts tillseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—35 cwts chutney, D D Framjee and Co; 51 cwts condiments, Army Navy Co-operative Society Ltd; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 30 cwts cardamomseed, G Suchedina and Co; 12,000 cwts ghatty mussoor, Ralli Bros; 4,112 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 136 cwts dry ginger, R Assoria and Co; 200 cwts goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 18 cases jubbulpore bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 300 cwts hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 24 bales aloe fibre, J G Sheth and Co; 3 bales goat skins and 1 bale sheep skins, Hajee Mahomed Sulaman; 13 bales cow hide and 5 bales goat skins and 6 bales sheeps skins, R M Kooka; 1,200 cwts goat skins, A H Mahomed; 10 cwts cardemomseed, and 137 cwts turmeric, E Sultanally; 26 bundles coir mats, L Barraclough and Co; 1 case Benares brassware and 1 case sandlewood, 4 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 19 cases cardamoms, J M Rahimtulla; 5 cases gunga, E Sultanally; 7 bales sheep skins, and 1 bale goat skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales cow hides, and 3 bales sheep skins, H Oomer and H Moosa; 32 bales cow hide H Mahomed and H Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 100 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 136 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 cwts cashewnuts and 2 pots rosa oil, K Jewandas and Co; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 198 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 14 cwts gingellyseed and 7,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Cressington Court s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed and 600 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—600 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co; 100 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—21 cwts wooden stones for cask and 6 cwts hoops, Boyce and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—255 cwts goat skins, Enrico N Stein; 150 cwts goat skins, D J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hartland s—2,000 cottonseed Volkart Bros; 1,700 cwts cottonseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—12 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freienfels s—6,000 cwts castorseed and 5,998 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 100 cwt gum S Cooverjee and Co; 262 cwts hemp, M Moolji and Co; 8 bales aloe fibre J G Sheth and Co; 250 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 515 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 310 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 495 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabolams, W Becher; 2,000 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal, R C Nanji; 61 bales cotton, P Diwram; 55 bales cotton fly, T Damjee.

FOR BREMEN.

Freien fels s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BASTON.

Circassia s—390 cwts goat skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tuscarora s—4,950 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Himalaya s—6 cases gunja, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR PORT SAID.

Dunbarmoor s—20,688 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

D. Balduino s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—150 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy 118 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, M. Somjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Jivraj and Co.

Ischia s—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 838 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Tosa Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VALLETA-MALTA.

Himalaya s—35 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN 9.

The weather remains disturbed in North-West India and the precipitation has been fairly general, but light in Kashmir and Baluchistan. A few falls have occurred along the Western Himalayas.

The forecast shows some precipitation in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Indus Valley.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTED AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JAN 9.

A slight shock was recorded in Simla this morning at nine hours, twenty-nine minutes, probably from Turkistan, the seat of the recent great earthquake.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Ambala and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·25" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts; the minimum continues in excess everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karachi and in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect during day at most stations; at night it is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in defect during the day in the western half of Kathiawar; it is now in excess at night in Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has risen and is now normal; night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at night except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are generally above the average. Day temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Jhansi is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and the western half of the Punjab and weather is slightly disturbed in these areas.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the north Punjab.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable rain has fallen. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. Unusually hot. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Passing thunderstorm. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy, sometimes cloudy. Cotton plants in flower; showing bolls; crop accounts satisfactory and crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings very cold. Cotton picking partially begun.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls, rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactorily

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show balls Wheat flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up; crop small.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Third picking general. Crop estimate eight annas.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds; crop accounts less favourable. Wheat flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Dew all insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 9th January was 30·023 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Turin Exhibition is to be opened on the 29th April, when the King of Italy will attend and the Government will be represented.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD—December 30, at Derapore, Cawnpore District, Clement Edward Crawford, Indian Civil Service, District Magistrate of Cawnpore, aged 38 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust 4. p. m.

Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association, Town Hall, 6-15 p. m.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The speculator seldom leaves a millionaire's fortune."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mamora," with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, which left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour, on Saturday next.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Abdul Rasul, a silver merchant, residing on the ground floor of a chawl in Abdul Rehman Street, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,000 from show cases in his room. The theft appears to have been committed some time during Sunday night by somebody boring holes in the door of the room by means of gimlets.

CRICKET IN NAVSARI:—On Sunday, in the Lunsikui Maidan at Navsari, a cricket match was played between the Bombay Gaiety Cricket Club and the Navsari Chowksey Cricket Club. Messrs. Dinshaw Kanga and Rustom Mody, the well known Parsi Cricketers, were present as an encouragement to the local players. After the match, Mr. Rustom Mody invited all the players of the Gaiety C. Club to his bungalow, where they were treated. Before dispersing, the members of the Club cordially thanked Mr. and Mrs. Mody for the kindness shewn to them.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Spanish March	A. Bunch of Roses	R. Chapi
Overture	Diohter und Baner	Suppe
{ A. Op. 101 No.	Humoreske	Dvorak
{ B. Patrol	Siamese	Lincke
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Strauss
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
Grand Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Kubner
Two-Step	Moonstruck	Monckton

SARDAR SIR CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL.—On his way to Allahabad, Sardar Sir Chinubhai, was, on the 3rd instant met at the Ajmer station by the members of the Visnagra Nagar Sabha, Ajmer, amongst whom were Pandit Pannalall, President; Pandit Manila, Secretary; Girdharlall, D. Girdharlall M. Sampat Ram, Ganga Ram, Dinkar Rao N. and others. After a brief conversation, the Sardar was served with tea and fresh fruits. Sir Chinubhai spoke kindly to those present and appeared very much pleased with his reception. He also expressed his sympathy with the cause of the Sabha, of which he said he had heard much and which was doing good work. He emphasised the need for unity. As the train departed, Sir Chinubhai was garlanded by the President, Pandit Pannalal, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty shake of the hand.

RAO SAHEB SHETE.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Twasta Kassar Vidzotjak Mandali, writes a correspondent, was held in the hall of the late Mr. Balcristna Gopal Talim, late general contractor at Hyderabad, on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Moroba Bhikaji Hagare. The hall was densely crowded. When Mr. Anundrao Waman Shete, Personal Assistant to the Muncipal Commissioner of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Moroba Bhikaji Hagare entered the hall, the whole audience rose. The object of the meeting was to congratulate Mr. Anundrao Waman Shete upon the title of Rao Saheb conferred upon him by His Excellency, the Viceroy of India. Many speeches, suitable to the occasion, were delivered by Messrs. Nundram Bhivrao Dandakar, Venayak Ramchandra Sastry, Pandurang Ganesh Dandekar, Venayak Atmaram Wadkay, Gunpat Tookaram Shingri, Balcristna Soonder, Samel and Govindrao Anundrao Yedakar. The Chairman observed that the meeting was symptomatic of the love and affection in which Mr. Anundrao Waman Shete is held by all of his caste-fellows. He rose from a small beginning to a high station in life by sheer force of intellect and abilities of a high order. He set aside or rather set at nought the antiquated sentiments and thoughts which have taken possession of some of the old folk belonging to the caste and imparted to his sons collegiate education which has done them substantial good. Had there been another man of his social position, but of less mental calibre, he would have had his sons joined in wedlock and thus considered himself to be all, in all, in life. But he is a far-seeing gentleman and is, therefore, a father of two. The Government, in conferring upon him the title of Rao Saheb, have not only honored him, but also the Twasta Kassar Community and hence the community is very much indebted to the Government for this distinction. The community, however, thinks that this distinction is only a forerunner of still higher honours which, they trust, are yet in store for him. The Chairman then garlanded Mr. Anundrao Waman Shete amidst loud applause, after which Mr. Shete said that he, in company with Mr. Moroba Bhikaji, founded the Vidzotejiak Mandali, about 33 years ago, for the purpose of diffusing education far and wide amongst his community, and that when Rao Bahadur Narayanbhai Dandekar was appointed the first Native Director of Public Instruction, Berar Provinces, he was presented with an address, by this Association—and that Mr. Bhasker Ramchundra Arthay, M. A., Professor of Sanscrit, Baroda College, Mr. Balcristna Gopal Talim and others were similarly honored and that the taste for higher education was spread amongst his community through the instrumentality of this body. Mr. Pandurung Gunesh Dandekar afterwards garlanded the Chairman amid loud applause. A resolution thanking Government for the distinction conferred upon Mr. Shete was placed before the meeting and was unanimously passed. Flowers were then distributed to the audience and the Samarumbha terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FATAL MOTOR COLLISION.

Parsi Merchant Killed.

A serious motor-car accident occurred yesterday, at the junction of Waudby and Outram Roads, Bombay, resulting in the death of a Parsi merchant, named Ruttonji Nanabhoy Boyce, aged 45. It appeared that the deceased was being driven in his motor-car along Waudby Road from Bori Bunder towards the Queen's Statue, when at the junction of Waudby and Outram Roads, a collision occurred between his car and another car belonging to a Parsi, which came from the direction of the latter road. The deceased, who was seated in the rear of his car was thrown off his seat, by the impact, on to the road and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries in about ten minutes.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an inquest on the body of the deceased at the hospital in the afternoon. Mr. Ruttonji Boyce having identified the deceased as his brother further inquiry was adjourned.

GUZERATI SIRDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read and re-read with interest that short but instructive "letter" that appeared in the issue of the 3rd instant of your widely read paper, under the heading of "A puzzling anomaly," complaining of the precedence given by the Government of Bombay to Sirdars of the first, second and third classes over gentlemen favoured by the Government of India, with titles of Honour.

Doubtless, there has been long in existence in the presidency a class of landed Maratha Aristocracy known as "Sirdars." But that has been confined exclusively to the Deccan, to which a few persons were added here and there. But the creation of a new "Sirdarette" for Guzerat has added over two scores to the number, and persons who till yesterday had been passing their lives in obscurity have, as if it were by a touch of the magic wand, sprung up into prominence. The thing does not end here, but as rightly complained of by your correspondent, these "Sirdars" of yesterday have been given a robe of effulgence that far outshines the really deserving and respected class of title-holders.

It is preposterous that the Government of Bombay, guided by a Governor of the ability, experience, and prudence of H. E. Sir George Clarke, should at all intentionally lower the prestige of titles of Honours, conferred by a superior authority and make a charger of a bull and a bull of a charger. I am inclined to think that some error has been committed, unconsciously, or otherwise, surely an absurdity could never have been perpetrated. If my presumption be correct, it is but fair that the error should be rectified without any loss of time and justice done to the wounded feelings of tittle-holders. But in case the present precedence happens to have been arranged advisedly, it is incumbent on the Bombay Government to publish the reasons, which induced them to come to this decision, and failing satisfactory explanation it behoves the Government of India to step in, and take immediate action to assert the superiority of their titles over Guzerati Sirdars, lately created by the Bombay Government.

However trivial the point might appear to a person of a philosophical turn of mind, it is really one of considerable importance, particularly in the case of native gentlemen and officers who are invariably very keen over it and regard it as more of a personal nature. It is the native characteristic that precedence is to them as dear as the breath of their nostrils.

Even Europeans are seldom indifferent to their precedence. Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras have quarrelled over it, and the Government of India had been appealed to for authoritative decision.

An idea of the importance of titles can be had only, when one considers that there was a time when a few of these, such as Rao Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, were permitted to be enjoyed ex-officio by high officers of Government, viz., Settlement Officers, District Superintendents of Police, Educational Inspectors, Judges of Small Causes, Oriental Translator to Government, Presidency Magistrates, Executive Engineers, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Collectors, Principals of Government Colleges etc., but the Government of Lord Curzon got so jealous of their gifts that they could not tolerate that these officers should any longer continue to enjoy them, even during the brief period of their official existence. They did away with the practice, much against the remonstrance of the Bombay Government giving out as their reasons that these titles were intended for gentlemen who had rendered special services to the Government or to the public and that Government officers, however high their positions, are after all, paid servants, and cannot therefore presume to these Honours until they have proved themselves specially worthy of them like other gentlemen outside the public service. One can easily understand that there is something of greatness in the Sirdars of the Deccan. Their ancestors were at one time the right hand of their ruling chief, the Peshwa, and commanded respect from the public at large. No one could grudge them their place rightly assigned in the warrant of precedence, but it passes my comprehension that there is either rhyme or reason in having created first and second class "Sirdars" out of the land assessment paying classes, and of having placed them on the same level with the old hereditary Sirdars of the Deccan, who earned their position by their abilities, daring fidelity and loyalty, etc. The "Sirdars" of Gujerat are neither fish, flesh, nor red herring. No line of distinction whatever has been left between cheese and chalk. I for one should not be surprised if these old and true "Sirdars" were to take umbrage at the creation of these new Guzeratee Knights (of silver purse and no other qualification) besides to support a presumption to the honour of "Sirdar." It has been rightly said that it does not rain but pours. Of their own sweet will and accord the Bombay Government have exceeded the wildest dreams of the money-lending and land-grabbing class of Guzerat by having made them "Sirdars" in one night, and by having placed them over respected title-holders.

I therefore earnestly appeal to our able and sympathetic Governor to give his best attention to this anomaly and to restore the prestige of "Sirdars" of the Deccan as well as of holders of titles from the Government of India by assigning them their proper places in the warrant of precedence. What good could possibly be expected by making a worthy class discontented? What thanks does Government anticipate from the body of the new Guzeratee Sirdars, who were till now known as ordinary "Khatedars?" Let Government remember the words of the French King Louis XIV. that "in filling one vacancy I make nine hundred and ninety-nine persons discontented and one ungrateful."—Yours, etc.,

ARGUS.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Not a month passes when a case of engine failure does not occur on the Wadhwan-Messana Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. On the 3rd instant, the engine of the 59 up-passenger train, became disabled after leaving Lakhtor, causing disconnection with the passenger train going through to Bombay; whilst the 91 up-mixed train running in connection with the Godhra Rutlam train, which also connects with the third class express, at Ahmedabad, suffered detention for about half an hour at Wadhwan, in consequence of its engine having gone wrong.

We again experience severe cold. Birds are reported to having dropped dead from the trees at mile 96 on the Dhola-Jetalsar Section on Friday morning through cold.

RE-OPENING OF HIGH COURT.

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas vacation. Three Courts were formed on the Original Side and they were respectively presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson. Two Courts were formed on the Appellate Side. In the first Division Court, the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott presided with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and heard appeals from the Original Side.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, having returned from leave, assumed charge of his office as a Judge of the High Court and presided in the second Division Court with the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar to dispose of the criminal work.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rao, who acted as a Judge of the High Court, reverted to his post of Government Pleader, High Court, and took charge of his office from Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah who acted during his absence.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, returned from leave and took charge of his office from the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine who reverted to his post as Clerk of the Crown, and took charge from Mr. Basil Lang.

PROPOSED WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB.

The meeting which was to have been held at Green's Restaurant last evening for the formation of a Western India Kennel Club, has been postponed until Friday evening next, the 13th instant, on account of the short notice given. The Hon. A Hill-Trevor will take the chair at 6-30 prompt, when it is hoped that all those interested in forthcoming dog shows in Bombay will signify their approval of the formation of a Western Indian Kennel Club by their attendance or by letter. This annual feature of the Bombay Horse Show will be discontinued unless strong support is accorded to the new association, on account of the arbitrary action of the Indian Kennel Association in penalising all those associated in the formation of an independent show, not held under I. K. A. rules.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Companys offices in Churchgate Street, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding.

The following report of the directors was approved and adopted:—The number of bales pressed in the Company's presses this season is 46,864 against 28,033 last season. The profit is Rs. 1,06,187-2-7, which it is proposed to employ as follows: To pay dividend at the rate of 8 per cent (Rs. 10 per share). Rs. 50,000; to place to the credit of depreciation of machinery, Rs. 25,000, of reserve fund Rs. 12,000, of equalizing dividend fund Rs. 15,000 and to pay bonus to the staff Rs. 3,000. This will leave Rs. 1,187-2-7 to be carried forward. The closer union of this Company with the New Berar Company, Limited, is still engaging the attention of the directors. In view of their common interests a step of this nature would obviously be of value to both Companies.

A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared and Mr. J. F. Chalk was re-elected a director.

The meeting dispersed after re-appointing the same auditors and passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was subsequently held in the same premises, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding.

The following report of the directors was approved and adopted:—The number of bales pressed in the Company's presses this season is 58,956 bales against 51,245 last season. The profit is Rs. 87,565-12-1, which it is proposed to employ as follows: To pay dividend at the rate of 8 per cent (Rs. 40 per share) Rs. 50,000; to place to the credit of depreciation of machinery Rs. 15,000, of reserve fund Rs. 8,000, of equalizing dividend fund, Rs. 10,000, and to pay bonus to the staff Rs. 3,000. This will leave Rs. 1,565-12-1, to be carried forward. The closer union of this Company with the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, is still engaging the attention of the directors. In view of their common interests a step of this nature would obviously be of value to both Companies.

A dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared and Mr. P. A Hormasji was re-elected a director.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 10.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

478-06. Kanga and Sayani Ismail Moosa vs Moosa Adam Patel and others Mirza M and M Part heard.

871-09 Wadia G and Co The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Ismail Hassam Payne and Co.

828-08 Payne and Co The Punjab National Bank Ld vs The Mercantile Bank of India Ld Crawford B and Co.

657-08 S A Tyabji Dhondibai widow vs Janabai widow Raghavaya B and N.

1053-09 Bicknell M and R Abdullabhai Farjoolabhai vs R D Sethna and another Captain and V

Re Ind Co Act VI of 1882 and Re Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. Wg. Co Ld Little and Co Goverdhandas Khatao vs J Sanders Slater Bhaishanker K and G.

298-10 Kanga and S Tarachand Murlidhur vs Ballabhdas Bagri and others Bicknell M and R.

976-09 Baaishanker K and G Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaida vs Mulraj Khatao Madhawji K and C

2-08 Payne and Co Ramchandra Shivdas vs Gungabisson Jaidev and another J R Patell and Co.

1071-09 Jamsetji R and D Abdool Hoosein Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapurji Coowerji Mistry Mulla and M

397-09 J R Patel and Co J F Karaka and Co a firm vs James John Ballantine Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

534-10 Tyabjee D and Co Abdulla Allarakhia and Co a firm vs Allibhai Chagla and Co a firm Smetham B and Co Part heard.

882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdoonji and others Unwalla and P Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

18-10 Nanu H and Co Luxmibai widow vs Ramchandra Cassinath Motichand and D.

17-10 Mulla and M Mahomed Cassam Lakhtani and others vs Oosman Sheriff Nadirsha and D.

Long Causes.

353-09 J R Patel and Co Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajeewalla vs Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajeewalla Mulla and M.

502-10 Hiralal and Co Hargavandas Vribhokandas and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co

432-10 Crawford B and Co Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Daga, C I E vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co

51-93 Mirza M and M (for pauper), Halimabai and another vs Amirbibi widow and others N B Vakil.

698-09 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Luxuman Bhicaji Bhakre and others Mehta and D

388-06 Khunderao L and M Anandrao Dewarkanath and others vs Harichand Pandarinath and others Daphtary F and D

998-08 S A Tyebji Krishnaya Subhaya and others vs Narayandas Kanji Little and Co

215-08 Mulla and M Mumraj Rambhakat the firm vs Jankidas Ratanlal and others Malvi H M and R

259-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Kanayalal Basoodevdas and others vs Tarachand Khooshaldas and another Dikshit D and S

575-10 Edgelow G W and Co Nemtoolabai Widow and others vs Goolamath Jivanji Panchmariwalla Payne and Co

614-10 Bicknell M and R Hassam Jooeub vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim valad Mahomed Syed Perkar F P Pavri

560-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld in Liquidation Payne and Co

694-01 Manshuklal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Santokbai widow and others Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon'ble MR JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

Summary Suits for Hearing in Chambers.

1177-10 Pesh R K and Co Muncherji Pallonji Contractor vs Jehangir Temulji Nariman.

Long Cause

449-09 Captain and V Luckmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co. Little and Co

Short Cause

1046-10 Nanu H and Co Lanibai Widow vs Yeshwantrao Pitale Sabnis and G

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

755-05 Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow and another vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others Payne and Co

Chamber Matters for Disposal in Court

48-93 Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Wadia G and Co

48-93 Wadia G and Co Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Bhaishankar K and G

Long Causes

750-10 Daphtary F and D George Cargall Gillespie vs Jane Gillespie and another

689-10 Jamsetjee R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptoola Essanfally and others Unwalla and P

101-10 Little and Co Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co

212-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji vs Ramdas Keshavji Payne and Co

710-09 Matubhai J and M Benibai vs Bai Gulab Widow and others Madhowji K and C

323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kora vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others Mansukhlal J and H

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patil Vithaldas Sunderdas and others Khunderao L and M

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Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

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(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

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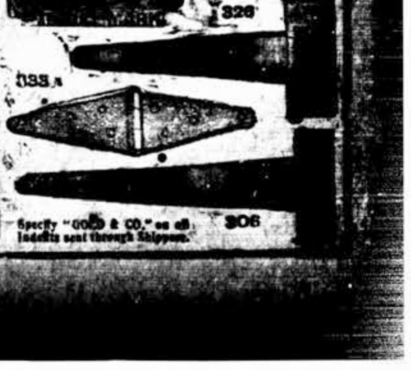

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R I M S Elphinstone......Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 9.

Assaye.................4350 Jones...............P & O S N & Co
Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...13-1-1911 P & O Co
Caledonia..............3529 Baywood ....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline.........2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Canterbury ....2733 Willis...........T Morrison & Co
Don of Airlie ...2270 Robertson ....T Morrison & Co
Etonian..........2444 Davies..................P & O S N & Co
Firoozi............2029 Primrose ....B & P S N & Co
Hild..................719 Salvesen ....F F Campbell
James.........3078 Macdonald ...
Nawab ....2041 Elliott ....T Morrison & Co
Orwell..........2446 Home......W & A Graham & Co
Oceana............3507 Andrews..........P & O S N Co
Singu..............1912 Morrison........Shaw Wallace & Co
Wallace..........2532 Erskine ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Netherby Hall	2355	Henderson	Marmagoa	13-1	K Nixon & Co
B Clan Maclachlan	3008	Gray	Madras Coast	13-1	J Finlay & Co
C&E Cloutsham	3075	Osborne	Marseilles	10-1	Ralli Bros
D&E Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	13-1	N Y Kaisha
F Dunbarmoor	2331	Barton	Rotterdam	12-1	W & A Graham & Co
G Moshtari	1100	Watson	Zanzibar	13-1	B & P S N Co
L Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	13-1	M M & Co
M Saifi	502	Willoughby	Colombo	N F	B & H S N & Co
N Tuscarora	3925	Hallenshead	Philadelphia	24-1	W & A Graham & Co
P Hartland	3049	Cara	Hull	14-1	W & A Graham & C

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
1 Lord Cromer	2353	Polkinhorn	N F	N F	K Nixon & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborn	Liverpool	16-1	W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16-1	Rubattino Line
4 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-1	Rubattino Line
7 Bohemia	2305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
8 Nowshera	1961	Ross	Busreh	14-1	M M & Co
10 & 11 Freienfels	3545	Diedrichsen	Karachi	18-1	W & A Graham & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	14-1	P & O S N Co
15 Glencluny	3076	Craig	Kobe	12-1	T Morrison & Co
16 Dumra	762	Manley	Busreh	12-1	M M & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	10-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Gulf Port		B & S N Co
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	11-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Mangalore	9-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasyati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Linga	951	Cutbush	K'chi	9-1	M M & Co

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga......................401 ....B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok, Dec 20
	James	Macdonald	Calcutta, Dec 29
8	Himalaya	Spicer	Shanghai, Dec 20
	Dumra	Manley	Busreh, Dec 31
9	Wallace	Erskine	Blyth, Dec 7

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	R I M S Minto	La Touche	Persian Gulf
	Goalpara	Whytehead	Persian Gulf
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Cresswell	Bubb	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Hild, for Bangkok &c.
" Firozi, for Jeddah.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	From
31	Torrington	Cuddalore
Jan.		
1	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
1	Clan Chattan	Coast
6	Ranee	Java

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on January 7.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Glasgow," passed the Canal on the 7th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Scindia," Jan. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia is due to arrive here with the following passengers about 8 a.m. on the 13th instant and will go into Anchor Line shed, Victoria dock:—

Carter, Mrs W H
Godfrey, Miss L
Ireland, Capt de C and Mrs
Noble, Mrs N M

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	8
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	13
Total	2	2	98
This day last year	1	1	82

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

January 9th, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	168	34	2
B	156	97	7
B	336	196	10
C	100	107	3
D	150	64	2
E	159	43	3
E	113	104	1
F	77	13	0
G	91	14	0
Total	1,350	672	28
Same date last year			2,027

The "Morning Post" states that in view of the Atlantic cable amalgamation it is imperative that the Imperial partnership should speedily lay a cable across the Atlantic.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 10th January 1911.

THE SEARCH FOR COAL.

INVESTORS and speculators need hope for little result from the exploitation of new coal-bearing areas in North-Eastern Assam, though there can be no doubt that much of the mineral exists. The investigation of the coal-bearing areas, bordering on the Sibsagar district, which was begun in 1905, has now been completed by the examination of three fields in the Safrai Valley and one in the valley of the Tichak river. Of the three fields in the Safrai Valley it is found that the one, near the head of the river, to the north-east of Kongan, is worthless; the second, supposed to contain Bruce's best seam, is not at present known to contain more than two workable seams, the extent of both of which is quite unknown; while the third, the Chota Tangkok area is the most promising. It comprises at least four seams, of which one is, in one place at least, as much as fifteen feet thick, whilst others are respectively five and nine feet thick. The coal, is like all Assam territory coal, very friable and contains a seriously large amount of sulphur but in other respects it is of high quality. The quantity available, however, is altogether unknown, since the length of the field has not been determined and can only be ascertained by borings. The width is defined by the two boundary faults and is less than four hundred yards. The Tichak Valley field is not more than a mile and a half long, and only some three hundred feet wide. There is at least one thick seam, containing coal of good quality, but the prevailing dip is very high, and the seams are probably faulted. Practically all the coal lies below the level of permanent saturation; moreover, the locality is very difficult of access and the amount of coal available quite insignificant. Mr. Hayden, who reports upon the investigation in the Records of the Geological Survey, tells us it is not probable that a serious attempt will be made in the near future to exploit either of the upper Safrai fields. Each is at a distance of between ten and fifteen miles from the Railway, whilst, in the case of the Safrai, all, and in the case of the Tichak, almost all the coal lies so deep that working could only be undertaken by means of shafts. This would involve heavy expenditure on pumping, which would seriously handicap the fields in competition with those of Margherita and the Diku Valley—the Bor-jan and Wakting-jan—where the coal-seams occur in hills, at an elevation of a thousand feet and more above the plain, thus enabling the collieries to be worked by self-draining adits. In any case, however, it is probable that the areas nearer the railway will be taken up first. The Jaipur field, being within easy reach of the rail, may soon receive attention, but for the present it is not likely that any serious attempt will be made to open up any one of those on the level of the plain, and the Margherita's only competitor in the near future seems to be the Diku Valley.

Attention was first drawn to the coal in the Safrai Valley by Mr. C. A. Bruce in 1828, but almost fifty years elapsed before particulars as to the outcrops were recorded. Three groups of outcrops exist. One of these occurs at and around the junction of the Chota Tankok and Safrai rivers; the second at about a mile and a half to the north-north-west of the point at which the Borgaon road crosses the Safrai, whilst the third shows itself near the head of the river, near the village of Kongan. Except in the last-named area, the surface is everywhere covered to a considerable depth by gravel-beds and alluvial deposits and the coal-measures are to be found only in the beds and banks of the streams. Anything approaching a systematic geological survey is therefore out of the question, and it is quite impossible to say whether the individual seams are continuous from one area to another. The problem can only be solved by boring. The field occupies a narrow strip, some four hundred yards wide. The beds are considerably disturbed. The dip is invariably steep, and in some cases, more particularly along the north-western boundary, is even material. The direction, too, is inconstant, although in the main it lies between east-south-east and south-south-east. Mr. Hayden finds it difficult to correlate the various outcrops with any degree of confidence. Except along the beds of the larger streams, it is almost impossible to make way through the forest with its dense undergrowth of cane and other thorny creepers, but when a track is cut out, the surface is found to be covered everywhere with a cloak of alluvial deposits, and rock cropping out only here and there in the streams. Consequently, it has been found impossible, except in rare instances, actually to trace a seam from one out-crop to another, whilst the inconstancy of strike and dip adds still further to the tale of difficulties. When found the coal, as regards quality, is declared to have little to be desired except a superfluity of sulphur, which is unduly high, and so far as the quantity is concerned, one seam at all events, is capable of yielding a fair amount of coal.

When the disangs, coal-measures and tipams are found all in one section it is not as a rule difficult to distinguish one from the other; but a constant and trying characteristic of the country, in which the two latter sub-divisions occur, is the great obscurity introduced into all sections by the cloak of gravel, soil and forest which so frequently covers the surface, effectually hiding almost all the solid geology, which may be represented by only a few scattered outcrops in the streams. In such cases it is often impossible to assign an outcrop to any particular series, for although each series differs in its main features from the others, yet certain types are common, often to two of them and occasionally to all of them. In the Tipam series, the commonest rock is undoubtedly a rather coarse, soft, micacious and felspathic sandstone in thick beds; sometimes, moreover, the type is departed from and the rock becomes harder and finer in grain. It is thin in appearance, very like certain sandstones found in the coal-measures. Similarly a fine-grained, thin-bedded argillaceous, sandstone which occurs in the Tipam series in the Dayang Valley under Chedi is exactly like a rather soft, thin-bedded rock common in the Disang series further to the north-east. Mr. Hayden describes the thrusts as numerous, though how far any of them are continuous he does not attempt to say, as they have not been followed up. They appear in several instances to extend for no great distance, but to enclose a small patch of coal-measures and to merge at either end into the main boundary. He expresses regret that the Survey is not yet in a position to classify or correlate the various thrusts. The difficulty of working in a country covered with almost impenetrable jungle and so heavily cloaked with superficial deposits, added to the absence of large-scale maps, will preclude the completion of a detailed geological survey for many years to come, and for the present, he thinks, we must be content with such approximations as are possible with the material available. Another deduction is that if we hope to make money out of coal we must direct our energy to other regions than those the Geological Survey has to tell us of in north-eastern Assam.

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DR. WHITLEY STOKES. DR. WHITLEY Stokes will be remembered by many in Madras and Calcutta as a legal luminary and official who devoted great talents to his various duties in India. He died in England in 1909, at the age of 79 and on the 9th of December, 1910, the London University was made the richer by the gift from Miss Maive and Miss Annie Stokes of their distinguished father's Celtic Library consisting of 35,000 volumes and pamphlets, many of them of rare value. Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., and Professor Kuno Meyer, in making the donation on the part of Dr. Whitley Stokes's daughters, testified to the extent and variety of the Celtic lore possessed by the learned doctor. They recounted how in the midst of his laborious work in India whether as acting Administrator General of Madras, as Secretary to the Calcutta Legislative Council, or as Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, he found time to pursue Celtic study. His taste for the ancient folk-lore not only of Ireland, but of every other country, the very reverse, though it was, of the legal practice on which Whitley Stokes was an acknowledged authority and writer, was the delight of his leisure. It was inherited from his father and grandfather who gathered round them the great philologists of their time and were both devoted to research in the Celtic archives and relics of old literatures. Dr. Whitley Stokes collected a great mass of the same precious remains, dealing not alone with Celtic song and romance, or mythology, but with Cornish, Manx, Breton, Indian and Sanscrit literature, German philology and folk-lore. Lord Reay as Chairman of the College Committee spoke of the great value of the work of Professor Stokes, of his amazing industry in literary fields which only those who understand the heavy duties that fill the days of an official in India can appreciate. He hoped that the Celtic Library presented to the University might bear fruit and lead to the endowment of a Celtic Chair there. Berlin though without the same practical interest in Celtic matters as England, nor possessing the Celtic fringes that form no small part of Great Britain, has a Chair of Celtic literature, a centre of great intellectual activity in its University. Dr. W. P. Ker, returning thanks for the gift, on the part of the College Liberary, spoke of the enthusiasm for all that was beautiful in literature, ancient and modern, that distinguished Whitley Stokes. It was a vivid joy to him to unearth a fine old romance in an archaic tongue. Dr. Ker happily remarked that Whitley Stokes was a proof that a man can be enthusiastic without being ignorant and an earnest student of philology without being dull. Memories are short-lived in India, but there must be some men here who can recall Professor Stokes as the holder of many responsible posts in the provincial capitals, or later, when he was President of the Indian Law Commission. A list of his contribution to general, as well as to legal, literature is a long one and gives some idea of what a busy man can do whom the divine fire inspires and who scorns ease and idleness.

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GARDEN CITIES AND "LIVING-IN." A NOTABLE development of the town planning movement in England, is the projected establishment of a new garden city larger than the entire borough of Richmond. This, situated between Northwood and Ruislip, will be only fifteen miles from London, and will give to many jaded city workers improved health and greater vigour for their daily task. An estate, covering thirteen hundred acres, has been taken by a company from the authorities of King's College, Cambridge, who are fully in sympathy with the scheme for developing it upon garden city lines. The situation, the mail papers report, is a beautiful one, much of the ground being richly wooded and undulating, and adjoining the Northwood golf course. It is just far enough from town to have all the advantages of country life, and to be able to establish a distinct civic centre of its own; and it is also sufficiently near to be entirely convenient. Three lines of railway, the Metropolitan, the Great Western and Great Central, serve the district, and within easy distance of all parts of the estate are five railway stations. It will be one of the first districts to be developed under the new Housing and Town Planning Act, and in regard to the plans the company are co-operating with the Ruislip-Northwood District Council. All the surplus profits made by the company will, after paying five per cent. free of income-tax, be devoted to the improvement of the estate and to adding further to its beauty. One of the most significant aspects of the new scheme is the anticipation that it may provide a means of ending the pernicious "living-in" system, practised at the large retail establishments, and against which a strenuous agitation has been carried on during recent years. Twenty minutes' journey by rail from, Baker-street, Marylebone, or Paddington, is sufficiently near, it is thought, for employees to be able to go to and fro daily, especially when they would have all the advantage of fresh country air, with recreation grounds at their own doors. If this expectation can be realised, the House and Town Planning Act will perform a service of the highest value to a large deserving, but unfortunate, class under present conditions. The young men and women who work hard all day in the unhealthy atmosphere of a London shop and have to breathe an atmosphere almost as thick all night, have little chance of vigorous health. Residence in a garden city, however, would give them an opportunity by healthy open-air exercise in the morning and evening of recuperating after their strenuous days in smoky London, and would import into their lives a variety of occupation and environment, which at present they sadly lack.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora" with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

REUTER states that Khartum telegrams state that Slatin Pasha has returned from his mission to the Sultan of Darfur.

REUTER states that Lord Kitchener has left Khartum for Uganda.

A KHARTOUM telegram of Dec. 20 states:—Lord Kitchener to-day visited the Gordon College, which was founded by himself, and also the new bridge built by the Cleveland Bridge Company. Lord Kitchener will leave to-morrow for Sennaar, where he will engage in shooting until the 31st instant.

MR. MAXWELL, Postmaster-General in the Punjab, leaves for Calcutta about the 20th instant to attend the Postal Conference.

MR. Y. W. DAWSON, I.C.S., President of the Rangoon Municipality, who is suffering from tuberculosis, is proceeding to Europe on furlough.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala with retinue will arrive at the Howrah Station this morning. His Highness will be entertained at Hastings House as a state guest.

OUR Bhavnagar correspondent writes that Mr. Anantrai, a son of Mr. Patane, the Dewan Saheb of Bhavnagar, who has finished his studies in England, has been appointed Controller.

COLONEL A.R. Browne, R.E., Manager of the Eastern-Bengal State Railway, will probably proceed on combined leave during the ensuing summer. Mr. Rennick, Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will also take leave.

A RECEPTION to bid farewell to Mr. Kasim Tyabjee, Barrister-at-Law, a member of the Bombay family of that name, was held in the Holborn Restaurant on Dec. 21. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy presided, and short speeches were made by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Dr. John Pollen, and Major Syed Hassain Bilgrami.

AMONG next year's meetings at which entries have been made on behalf of the King are the following:—Newmarket Second October, Bath, Bibury Club, Doncaster Spring, Gatwick October, Hurst Park Whitsun, Newbury Summer, and Sandown Park First Summer. Most of the animals nominated have been bred at Sandringham.

MAJOR-GENERAL Charles Sheppey Sturt, late of the Bombay Infantry, died on Dec 22, at his residence near Barnstaple. Born in 1888 he served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1867 and the Burmese expedition of 1886, and on both occasions was mentioned in despatches. He reached the rank of major-general in 1891, and eighteen months later was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

A CAMBRIDGE correspondent says that the joint Hindoo-Moslem Bakr-i-Id dinner, held at Buol's Hotel, Cambridge, on Dec. 14, is likely to prove of historic importance, it being the first occasion on which Hindoos and Moslems have ever met together during the Bakr-i-Id Festival. That festival is usually the cause of much friction between the two communities of India as has been shown by the recent rioting in Calcutta. Perfect friendship and goodwill were shown on both sides at the dinner and the riots were very much regretted.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

IMMIGRATION.

Empire Preference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 26.

THE question may very properly be asked—What are we doing as a State to promote the cause of immigration? That Australia needs people—men and women of the right class—has been reiterated so often that it has become almost a truism. People are needed to develop the natural resources of this great island continent and, to a lesser extent, her manufactures. People are needed if the problem of "effective occupation" is to be satisfactorily solved, the menace of the East, with its teeming million of yellow-skinned races, kept in check, and the dignity of the Anglo-Saxon race preserved before the eyes of a critical world. In short, "people" sums up what Australia at the present time is most in need of, and what she will need also if the progress of her national prosperity is to be maintained unchecked. At present we are but a handful—less than five millions in a continent of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, and geographical conditions and all the circumstances of our development point to the fact that we shall one day have to protect ourselves. The "strong right arm" of England may not always be available. Her fleet, which in the glorious days of Nelson swept the seas from the Channel to the Nile, is rapidly being equalled in strength and equipment by the navies of rival Powers. The time may come when British admirals will have enough to do in looking to their own laurels and in that day Australia will have to stand alone. The Commonwealth Government have taken time by the forelock in one respect and propose to establish an Australian navy and a strong force for land defence. But the ultimate issue cannot be dodged. A navy needs men to man it, and a land force on the lines of that proposed must be situated in such a way as to be capable of defending every shore on which an invader is likely to set foot. As matters stand our fragmentary population—scattered more thickly, certainly, along the eastern and southern coasts, but in the north a mere handful—is quite incapable of doing this. An army of Japanese or a Chinese might land almost anywhere in the Northern Territory without being opposed and once there it would prove an almost impossible task for Australia to free herself from the hoof of the aggressor. The only solution of the problem seems to lie in immigration and the peopling of the northern and sub-tropical regions of the continent with a virile Caucasian race, preferably of Anglo-Saxon origin. The argument has been advanced that time and the natural increase resulting from births will do this, but the contention, unfortunately, is not supported by any visible facts. The Australian birth-rate continues proportionately low, while that of our northern neighbours, China and Japan, is excessively high. Sooner or later an outlet more extensive even than that afforded by the development of Manchuria and the settlement of the wild regions in the hinterland of China will have to be provided for the swelling tide of the yellow races, and it is only natural to suppose that when the time comes they will turn to the unpeopled and wonderfully fertile tracts of Northern Australia for relief. A lieutenant of the British army, who travelled recently in Japan, and became intimately acquainted with the manners and current thought of the people, ascertained that in many of the Japanese schools the children are at the present time being taught to regard Australia as their future "land of promise"—the Mecca to which the eyes of all might very suitably be turned. A statement such as this (and it is well authenticated) is significant, and despite the friendliness of the Japanese Government towards Great Britain at present should cause people to think deeply before they condemn—as many seem prone to do—the system of compulsory service about to be instituted. No one desires a yellow invasion, but it is a contingency that every politician having the future welfare of Australia at heart should reckon with, and every true citizen of the Commonwealth strive to meet. And the best way to meet it is by an energetic policy of immigration.

THE WANT OF A POLICY.

It is to be regretted that up to the present, the Federal Government have done but little in a practical sense to foster a successful immigration policy, or to turn the tide of humanity that flows unceasingly from the countries of the old world in the direction of Australia. The High Commissioner (Sir George Reid) is doing his best in London with limited means to interest intending colonists in this far away country of the south, but the grant voted by the Commonwealth for advertising purposes amounts only to a few thousands, and it would seem that without advertising the gospel of enlightenment concerning the possibilities of Australia as a field for successful colonisation cannot be adequately preached. Canada, on the other hand, is spending her tens of thousands and in return reaps annually a harvest of humanity that taxes to the utmost the capacity of the ocean fleets plying thither. A traveller who was in Adelaide this week—Mr. Rupert Dawson of the well-known Scottish whisky firm of Peter Dawson, Limited, and a keen observer—remarked in the course of a public utterance on this subject:—"Wherever you go in Scotland, whether in city or village, you see Canada advertised, stating where intending emigrants may meet agents and arrange for their passages. The result is that nearly 2,000 people are leaving Scotland weekly for Canada, and they are our best men. Australians must buck up and advertise their country abroad in order to get some of these good people who are leaving the country for Canada. From what I have seen of South Australia during the last week I see you have great possibilities, and that anyone who wants to work has a fine chance of getting on." The remarks are apropos and it may very fittingly be queried—Why should not South Australia get a proportion of the human overflow? But while the Commonwealth has apparently, been asleep

SOME OF THE STATES HAVE BEEN MORE OR LESS AWAKE, and there are indications that Australia is now about to experience and immigration boom. New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia have all been active. The Agents-General of the States mentioned have, for some time past, been pushing in Great Britain the claims of their respective countries, and the result has been, first a trickle, and latterly a more general flow of immigrants. Then, early in the present year Victoria sent her Minister of Lands (Mr. McKenzie) and Mr. Elwood Mead (her irrigation expert and one of the most able men in his particular line in the Commonwealth) home to Great Britain in search of settlers for the irrigation colonies the sister State is building up in the mallee lands and along the banks of the Goulburn and the Murray. They were away but a short time, but they spent it profitably in lecturing and in making known the possibilities of their State and the fruits of the mission have already become apparent. In a recent cable message received by Mr. Mead from his secretary, whom he left behind in London, it was stated that as an outcome of the tour there have been 840 applicants for berths for Victoria, who, with their families, comprise over 3,000 souls. Of these 350 have either sailed or have finally booked their passages and they have capital amounting to £8,800. In order to provide irrigation farms for the coming influx the Victorian Irrigation Department have already subdivided 7,503 acres into 85 farms while another 2,163 acres are awaiting survey into 26 blocks. Another State, Queensland, contemplates an expenditure of nearly £10,000,000 on development railways which will open up large areas for settlement, and hand in hand with this she is seeking the colonists from overseas. South Australia and Tasmania alone of all the States in the Federation seem to be standing back. Again the question may be asked—Why?

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICIANS DEMAND INCREASES.

Increased Parliamentary allowances formed a subject for discussion in the Sydney Legislative Assembly during the debate on the Estimates on Friday. The member for Camperdown, Mr. Stuart Robertson raised it. Mr. McGarry, Mr. Tuefle, and others followed. It was urged that an honest politician, who had no outside profession, had beggary to face in his old age. Mr. McGarry said he was better off at the end of the year when he was earning 8 a day than during the six years he had been in Parliament. He counselled the Premier to come down in a bold way and ask the House to support a proposal to increase members' pay. Mr. McGowen said it had often been a surprise to him how country members, depending only upon their salary, and having tremendous areas of country to get over, were able to carry on upon their Parliamentary salary of £300 a year. The position had now been put to him in two ways. One was that he should face the question by a resolution, as was done in the Federal Parliament, to increase the amount. He supposed the suggestion was that this should be done next session. The other suggestion was that the question should be put before the people by referendum at the time of the Federal referendum on April 26 next. The position was this—They were something like one and a quarter millions behind in their revenue and had an increase of roughly three-quarters of a million in the expenditure of their business undertakings to provide for. Therefore very careful and economical administrations would be needed to come satisfactorily through the remainder of the financial year to June next. He had made a forecast that increased taxation would be necessary and if they met early in April, they would have the returns of January, February and March to guide them in deciding as to what taxation would be necessary. Under the circumstances he thought the proposal to refer this question to the people was a proper one and he would submit it to his colleagues in the Cabinet.

PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR NUNS.

The Senate of the Sydney University had before it, on Thursday, a proposal by Cardinal Moran for the establishment of a college for nuns the main feature of which was to be practically the opening of a branch within a convent in the city, where the inmates would receive instruction and pass for University degrees. After consideration extending over several months, the proposal was rejected by the Senate by, it is understood, a small majority. It is stated that about the middle of the year a proposal was placed before Sir Normand MacLauren, the Chancellor of the University, that a hall should be built in one of the convents in which nuns from the various establishments of the Roman Catholic Church could attend lectures given by their own lecturers, and from them receive certificates of attendance, to be presented as the necessary qualification for admission to the examination for degrees. The matter was referred to a committee of the Senate, the members of which, it is understood, favoured the college being established as an entirely separate branch of the University. The committee proposed to that end that Cardinal Moran should undertake to guarantee, for a fixed term of years, a sufficient sum annually to cover all expenses connected with the appointment of lecturers, and should erect and equip suitable buildings and pay the administrative cost and wages. These conditions are said to have been agreed to by Cardinal Moran, and an annual entry of about 80 nuns as students was anticipated but the Senate, after giving much consideration to the report of the committee decided that the proposals could not be accepted.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) says he will vote for "Shakespeare" as the name of the Federal capital "Burns" is the Minister's second selection, as "Bobbie," as he styled him, is in his estimation the greatest poet of democracy. Mr. O'Malley stated that at the meeting of the Federal Cabinet, on Tuesday next, he would lay before his colleagues the whole plan or scheme for the organisation and construction of the Federal city. He would also submit the conditions that would govern the competitive designs for the laying out of the city and the amount of prizes to be offered. "This competition," he added, "will not be confined to Australia. It will be open to the whole earth."

Provision was made in Parliament on the Estimates for the expenditure of £45,000 on the Federal capital during the current financial year. The Minister of Home Affairs had prepared a programme of works, and it was submitted to the Cabinet to-day. The Cabinet approved of the proposals and Mr. O'Malley later said the programme was as follows:—

1. To acquire the property known as Acton, 1,700 acres, lying outside the city area, and there to erect offices and quarters for the staff of the Home Affairs Department. Land not required for immediate use would be leased at a price that would more than cover the amount of compensation.
2. The maintenance of all existing roads and bridges, and the formation of such new roads and deviations as might be necessary.
3. To provide power plant, in units that would be available for all purposes—water-supply, brick works, etc.
4. To erect brick works for the production of bricks to be used in the construction of buildings in the city and elsewhere.
5. To establish a nursery for the propagation of trees and shrubs.
6. To erect gauges on the Molongro Queanbeyan, and Cudgenby rivers.
7. To reserve a suitable location on acquired land for working men and their famalies, which would be provided with an unlimited water supply and perfect sanitation.
8. To erect cottages for married men on this location possessing the most modern conveniences.
9. To provide suitable accommodation for single men according to civilised conditions.
10. General store, including butchery, backery, and financial attachment, which should encourage thrift among employes, be used for general purposes and act as a credit instrument of exchange.
11. To provide and equip a hospital.
12. To erect and conduct an hotel.
13. To make suitable provision for the education of children, to set apart sites for the purposes of religion, and to make ample provision for recreation grounds.

Mr. O'Malley said a start would be made with these works as early as possible in the new year, but he did not expect the department would be able to spend the full amount before the end of June.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

Referring to the possiblity of arranging reciprocal trade with Canada, Mr. Batchelor, on Monday, said he recognised the advantages from an Australian point of view. It would be advantageous to Australia to place her fresh fruits, young lamps, and onions on the Canadian market, but what he was looking for particularly was a suggestion as to the classes of produce we should admit into Australia from Canada under a preferential treaty. He thought the manufacturers or producers might make some suggestions, as there must be trade reciprocity. The matter was receiving the consideration of himself and his colleagues, and they were going thoroughly into the question of improved trade relations with Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand. The difficulty with Canada would be much the same as that experienced in endeavoring to arrange a preferential tariff with New Zealand. Australia must offer something that the other party would be prepared to accept. "As soon as you select any particular class of produce," Mr. Batchelor added, "you are inundated with protestations from local people who are interested in the trade in that particular article. It is only natural that they should protest, and that is what happened when an effort was made to establish preferential relations with New Zealand in 1906. Mr. Kingston endeavored in South Australia, prior to Federation, to arrange a reciprocal tariff with New Zealand, and the same trouble arose. The New Zealand Parliament was not prepared to accept the proposals of the New Zealand Prime Minister. However, this question is receiving the serious attention of the Federal Government, and no doubt it will be discussed at the Imperial Conference. It would be very helpful to us if suggestions were made as to the class of goods produce by Canada or any other country with whom a treaty might be arranged, that should be admitted to Australia under a preferential tariff."

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

The State Attorney-General (Mr. Drysdale Brown) says that he intends to submit to Cabinet a Bill to provide that convictions of more than 15 or 20 years old shall not be used against a person in court. He has come to this decision as a result of the case of John Henry Nunn, a farmer who was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having shot at a State school teacher who he seemed to think had been unduly friendly with his wife. At the trial a prior conviction against Nunn, which had been registered 25 years ago came to light, and the Judge said that he would have dealt more leniently with the case had this prior conviction not been revealed. Mr. Brown recently recommended that the Governor should release Nunn after he had been in gaol for a fortnight, and this action was taken.

A.

VACCINATION OF HADJIS.

ON the subject of the vaccination of Hajis, the Bombay Government has issued the following resolution:—

The Governor in Council desires to congratulate Mr. Edwardes, his staff and the non-official gentlemen, who lent their assistance, on the success of their endeavours to get the pilgrims vaccinated before embarkation. His Excellency in Council will watch with interest the effect on the health of the returning pilgrims of these operations, and the [illegible] should be specially dealt with in [illegible]

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

BRITAIN AND THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Article in the "Daily Telegraph."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The *Daily Telegraph* regards the Russo-German Agreement as an indication of Germany's recognition of the necessity of again approaching Russia and Britain with a view to regularising the position of the Baghdad Railway before proceeding to its completion.

The paper anticipates that the Agreement may be regarded as a guide to the shape which an Anglo-German Agreement might take. The terminus must be a port under British protection and administration. Exclusive of the predominance of Britain in the Gulf and on the shores thereof, our special position and rights in Southern Persia must be unmistakeably recognised; similarly, Russia's position and rights in the North.

The *Daily Telegraph* adds that Germany is reported to be ready to concede our main requirements, and other minor matters should not impede a settlement for which the time is ripe. Any delay might possibly be provocative of serious friction later.

The *Standard* says that Germany's recognition of Britain's position in the south, which can scarcely be withheld, is alone required to remove all possible grounds of dispute.

LATER.

The *Times'* correspondent in Paris states that since the return of Sazonoff, Britain and France have been kept fully informed of the state of Russo-German negotiations regarding the future of Bagdad and the North Persian railways. It is therefore made clear that the present pourparlers between Russia and Germany have nothing to do with the European balance of power or Russia's relations with France and Britain. The text of the Russian Note defining the outcome of conversations at Potsdam meeting for the benefit of the German Government was recently communicated to Britain and France.

Apart from inaccuracies in the translation it did not differ materially from the version published in the *Evening Times*. Besides the branch line between Sadije and Khanikin there were various other branch projects in a northerly direction. All these, Germany is now prepared to abandon or discourage. Russia regarded them as strategically undesirable from a Russian standpoint.

CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY.

President's Reassuring Statement.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The closing of the Carnegie Trust Company was the result of heavy withdrawals due to rumours occasioned by the fact that the financier, Mr. Robin, who is now being arraigned in connection with the failure of the Northern Bank of New York, of which he was a director, was until this year also a director, of the Carnegie Company.

The President of the Company declares that, if twenty-four hours had been given, all demands would have been met. He believes that all the depositors will be paid in full.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The recent failures of the Carnegie Trust Company and Northern Bank of New York have caused some perturbation in New York. A meeting of representatives of strong financial interests, including J. Pierpont Morgan and Company, was held yesterday evening for the purpose of preventing the closing of three other banks, having nine branches in New York, all affiliated to the Carnegie Trust Company. The meeting agreed to provide ample capital to meet all emergencies.

KING ALFONSO AT MELILLA.

Memorial to Fallen Soldiers Unveiled.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

King Alfonso, at Melilla, yesterday, unveiled a memorial to the Spanish soldiers who fell in the campaign of 1909. The local Moorish chiefs attended.

LATER.

King Alfonso, who is visiting Mellila has received General Toutee, as representative of France. His Majesty emphasised the brotherhood in arms, the community of views and the parallel aims of France and Spain in Morocco and the desire of both nations to establish peace and prosperity.

The weather at Melilla is lamentable and the royal camp is flooded.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF SIMLA.

To Sail for India in March.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Rt. Revd. Dr. Kenealy, the new Archbishop of Simla, has proceeded to London to select clergy to accompany him to India. He will afterwards return to Rome, sailing for India in March.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Mr. Harold Cox is standing as an Independent Free-Trade Unionist candidate for Cambridge University, in the bye-election necessitated by the death of Mr. Butcher.

THE CLAPHAM MURDER.

An Arrest on Suspicion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The police, this morning, arrested a man in a small Jewish restaurant in Fieldgate St., Whitechapel, on suspicion of being connected with the Clapham murder.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The woman, named Gershon, who was apparently harbouring the two Sidney Street men, has been released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The London correspondent, of the "Indian Daily News," cables under date January 8: "The "Orthodox Anarchist" suggests that the Russian Agent-Provocateur instigated the Houndsditch outrage.

"Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Press, makes reference to Tuesday's siege, and is surprised that a section of his fellow countrymen should have joined in carping criticism on the affair."

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

Anti-Monarchical Zeal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that the offices of three Monarchist papers were attacked and wrecked to-day. Republican troops are now guarding them.

It is announced that the Portuguese censorship on telegrams for abroad has been abolished.

FAILURE OF INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Accident Risks Taken Up.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Referring to the failure of the Law Car and General Insurance Corporation, the *Financial News* states that the fire and accident risks of the concern will be taken over by the United London and Scottish Insurance Company but not the marine and employers' liability business in which the Law Car Company is believed to have sustained its heavy losses.

GERMAN JUTE MILLS GUTTED.

HAMBURG, JAN. 9.

The Great North German jute spinning mills, employing 1,500 hands, have been gutted by fire.

AEROPLANES IN COLLISION.

Aviators only Slightly Hurt.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Two aeroplanes, yesterday, collided at Issy, near Paris, and were totally wrecked. The aviators were only slightly injured.

FRESH EARTHQUAKE IN TURKESTAN.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

There has been fresh and more severe earthquake at Tashkent. No details are forthcoming.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

In the third Test Match at Adelaide the South Africans completed their first innings, making 482. Snooke scored 103. Australia went in and had made 72 for one wicket when play ceased for the day.

THE COMING DELHI DURBAR.

To be Held in December or January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A Press Communique issued by the Foreign Office states: "As the 1st January 1912 will fall on the tenth day of the Moharrum, His Majesty the King-Emperor out of regard for the feelings of his Mahomedan subjects has decided to hold the Coronation Darbar at Delhi on some other day in December or January next. The exact date cannot be fixed for some little time.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Their Excellencies attended evening service at the Barrackpore Church on Sunday and returned to Government House from Barrackpore this morning.

His Excellency granted interviews to the heir-apparent of Dewas and Sir Chandra Mahatab Ghose this afternoon.

MISSIONARY MURDERED BY CHINESE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 9.

News comes from Chinese sources of trouble at Yungpeh, a prefectural town, east of Liking which lies north-east of Tenyueh. A French priest, whose name is given by the Chinese as one of the Roman Catholic native preachers has been murdered, the reason given being that the priest had interfered with the family graves of an influential family of the place by the name of Liu. According to the Chinese version the missionary having failed to purchase certain land, for which he was negotiating, attempted to take forcible possession and the Chinese resisted him with the result stated.

ALL-INDIA CONVENTION OF RELIGIONS.

Speech by President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

The Second All-India Convention of Religions commenced to-day.

Mr. Sarada Charan Mittra, an ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, on behalf of Sir George Knox who was unavoidably absent, welcomed the delegates.

The Maharaja of Cassembazar proposed the Maharaja of Darbhanga to be President of the Convention.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga was then elected President.

His Highness then delivered a presidential address, in the course of which he said that he welcomed the great Convention assembled, as a proof that the former one had done good work in kindling an interest in the comparative study of religions and in clearing the path for the realisation of the truth that all the religions of the world represent, each in its own way, on varying spiritual planes.

Continuing, he said that the end sought for in these religious conventions was not only to hear papers read but to realize in a very practical way that as religious men belonging to different communities, all travelling on their way to God, they ought to put their religion into their daily life and allow it to permeate all their family, social, civil and industrial pursuits, helping each other all the while, and beginning to realize that they are all children of one Father and that they therefore ought to have brotherly feelings towards each other.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

Referring to the caste system, His Highness said, that caste was no monopoly of Hindu communities; in every nation under heaven caste system existed, although it might be called by different names in different countries. It had its uses and, like all things, human, its abuses, but on the whole it had wrought beneficiently in the Hindu social order.

I conclusion, His Highness said, "As a Hindu, I know, I am speaking the sentiments of all my co-religionists when I say that Hindus look with kindly feelings on all different religions represented here to-day, in this vast gathering, assembled from far and near, and it is the very purpose and aim of this Convention that these feelings for one another should animate all our hearts. The more we know each other, the more shall we respect and love one another. Then all religious bitterness and animosity will melt away and disloyalty will cease to be. Religion, in the corner-stone of character, will shine in all what we think, say and do. Righteousness will be exalted in the nation and peace will flow like a river throughout the land."

Various religious theses were then read and will form the programme of the next two days.

The following papers were then read:—On "Shaibaism" by Mr. J. M. Nallahswamy Pillay, on "Judaism" by Mr. I. H. Isaac, on the "Message of Christ" by the Revd. Mr. Burn. Mr. Lucas read a paper on "Theosophy" and the "Pusti-marga" of Ballavacharyya was dealt with by Mr. Lallubhai P. Parekh.

GHARRIWALLAS' STRIKE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 9.

Only a very few gharries were plying in the streets to-day. The reason for the strike appears to be that the Municipality decided last week to destroy a number of animals in the town affected by glanders which has been prevalent for some time past. The mistake made has been in not informing the owners that adequate compensation would be paid in cases where medical examination showed destruction was necessary. The strike does not affect many in the town as the tramway service is sufficient to meet the requirements, some thirty ponies, suffering from glanders, have been destroyed which resulted in going on strike in the afternoon. There were no ticca gharries available. The strike cannot continue long lest gharry owners' losses amount to heavy sums which they can ill afford.

ARTICLE ON BAKR-ID RIOTS.

"Hitabadi" to Furnish a Deposit.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The vernacular daily, "Hitabadi", published in its issue of December 13 last, an article entitled "What can be stranger than this," with reference to the Bark-Id disturbance in the Bara Bazar, Calcutta, and the general disorder that prevailed in the locality at the time. The tone of the article being considered objectionable, it was brought to the notice of the Local Government and, as a safeguard against the publication of similar writings in future, Dr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, issued a notice calling upon Babu Benode Behari Chakravarty, the publisher of "Hitabadi" to furnish, on the 13th instant, a deposit of Rs. 5,000 under the new Press Act.

MANŒUVRES OF SOUTHERN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The principal officers of the Army Head Quarters, who were recently umpiring the manœuvres of the Northern Army in the Punjab, have now returned to Calcutta, and several of them, including General Sir Arthur Barrett, will proceed to Aurangabad (Southern India) to witness the manœuvres of the Southern Army, where, as we have already mentioned, the Bristol aeroplane will be used.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 9.

R. I. M. steamer "Hardinge" arrived to-day at 9 a.m. from Rangoon with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The following is the summary of the passengers' list:—First class 13, second class 7, deck 747, comprising of 633 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women, 31 children, 63 private followers. The regiment will be located here for few months before proceeding to Quetta. Tents have been put up on the old company ground beyond the Cantonment Station. The "Hardinge" will leave for Rangoon again on the 12th instant with the 22nd Mountain Battery.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th December 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week 322,536 maunds and a decrease of Rs. 3,959 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. E. A. Horne, M.A., of St. Andrew's University, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to fill the Chair of Political Economy and Political Philosophy at the Patna College.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Festivities at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 9.

Last evening a large dinner party was given by the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House in honour of His Imperial Highness's visit. Several high Civil and Military officials, as well as some leading non-officials, European and Indian, were present. This morning, three of His Imperial Highness's staff went out with Lahore hounds. There will be another dinner party to-night at Government House to be followed by a dance. Then His Imperial Highness leaves for Peshawar. There is to be a dinner and ball at Government House at Peshawar to-morrow night. On the 11th instant the Crown Prince will motor to and from Lundi Kotal.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany has accepted the invitation to dine with Prince Heinrich of Reuss at the Grand Hotel during his forthcoming visit to Calcutta.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Evidence on Anthrax Epidemic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 9.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Clarke, Birch and Gupta before Mr. Justice Robinson and a special Jury, two witnesses were examined and one partly examined. Mr. J. Nasbut, Forest Manager to Messrs. Steel Bros. and Mr. E. H. Quinn, Assistant to that firm, in July 1906 deposed to their not having heard of any outbreak of anthrax on Tokgyi Island and on enquiries from the neighbouring owners they too were not aware of such epidemic.

Mr. C. J. N. Cameron, Superintendent, Veterinary Department spoke to having received no report from the Medical Assistant in the Department at the Katha of any anthrax on Tokgyi Island. He was deputed by the Government to the Katha where he met Clarke and Birch. Clarke, in course of conversation, told witness in the presence of Birch of the anthrax outbreak between 20th and 30th July 1906, during which 241 elephants were lost, that he had cut open the animals and buried them and had the graves fenced in, that the survivors were scattered and segregated in accordance with the instructions laid down in Colonel Evans' book, and that all traces of the graves have been washed away by heavy floods. Clarke also said that Gupta had diagnosed the symptoms. Gupta confirmed Clarke's statements. Witness considered 230 attacks with similar number of deaths, a very high percentage. The case is proceeding.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

Confession of Accused Saibendra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

During the hearing of the Howrah gang case at the High Court Special Tribunal, to-day, Mr. Ezechiel, District Magistrate of Nadia, deposed to have recorded the confession made by the accused Saibendra Kumar Das while in jail there, in connection with the Haludbari Political dacoity case. This statement was subsequently retracted and was never published. Mr. Pugh, for the Crown, read it and it was admitted for the present only against Saibendra.

In his confession Saibendra said he was a member of Krishnagar Secret Society which had connection with the Calcutta Society of Barindra Ghose and the Midnapur Society of Satyendra Bose. The Midnapur Society asked two men from each of other Societies to learn the manufacture of explosives, but no man from Saibendra's Society went to Midnapur for this purpose. He was again initiated by Nani Gopal Gupta of Sibpore Society and he took part in Netra and Mohrel dacoities organised by Nani Gopal. They decided to kill the two confessing accused in the last dacoity case. Arabindo Ghose was their leader and adviser and he went at Nani Gopal's request to the houses of Arabindo and Raja of Narajole. The latter used to supply money to them. Saibendra implicated many prominent persons either as members or helping members of Secret Societies. Among others Saibendra mentioned the names of the Raja of Ambikanagar, Babu Brejendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, the Zemindar of Mymensingh and of the Hindustan Bank, Professor Lalit Mohon Das of the City College, Mr. J. Choudhuri and several Vakils and Pleaders. Nani Gopal also told Saibendra the names of four doomed Police Officers, namely, Shamsul Alum, Lalmohan Guha, Soshi Dey and Kumud Ghose. The case is proceeding.

A SERIOUS FRACAS AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A serious breach of the peace in connection with a piece of land situated at Garden Reach and to the West of the Sibtainabad Immambarah belonging to the late Yobab Amda Mohal of the Oudh family is very likely averted owing to the prompt measures taken by the District Magistrate, Mr. Swan, of Alipur. It appears that the land in question, which was the property of the Port Commissioners, now acquired by the Government on behalf of the Trustees of the said Immambarah for the purpose of extending and reconstructing. The same was leased out by the Port Commissioners to one Nenna Saheb, a Mahomedan of the Sunni sect, for opening a shop during the Mohurrum festival. The Shia community came to know that Munnah Saheb intended to hire girls for dancing there during the Mohurrum, which is most repulsive to them and contrary to the view of their sect.

The District Magistrate was accordingly moved who, thinking that there would be a serious breach of the peace between the Shias and the Sunnis, directed the Divisional Inspector to proceed to the spot and to direct Munah Saheb not to hold any nautch performance on the place leased out to him. The police officer this morning went to the place and prohibited Munnah Saheb from utilising the land for any purposes other than the one for which it has been leased out to him and Munnah Saheb gave an undertaking to that effect.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Nawab Mustaqe Hossein, who was about to resign the post of Secretary of Aligarh College, has decided to continue in the office with a view to develop the Moslem University scheme.

ALIGARH, JAN. 9.

Nawab Mustaq Husain has withdrawn his resignation of his post as Honorary Secretary, Aligarh College.

THE ARYAVYDYA SAMAJAM.

Opening Ceremony at Kotakal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTAKAL, JAN. 9.

The Ninth Session of the Aryavydya Samajam and Exhibition began at Kotakal, yesterday, and about 100 delegates besides visitors from Travancore, Cochin, Malabar and South Canara were present. The Local Aryavydya Sala, belonging to Dr. P. T. Varier was the place of meeting. The delegates were the guests of the Zamorin.

In the morning, the Conference began with the opening ceremony of Ayurvedic Exhibition held by the Samajam, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a thoughtful address, welcomed the delegates and Mr. H. R. Pate, I. C. S., Divisional Officer of Malapuram, who after a graceful speech declared the Exhibition open.

Medals to the successful exhibitors at the last sessions were presented and the Samajam began its sitting in the evening, presided over by a Prince of Zamorin's family, Manavikraman, alias Kuttiatan Rajah. Mr. Ganapathy Sastrigal, of Tanjore, made very interesting Tamil, and Sanskrit speeches, and Messrs. Punnasseri Neelakanda Sarma and Venkateswara Sastri, of Mangalore, delivered addresses in Sanskrit.

A subjects Committee was found to frame resolutions for to-day's meeting.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JAN. 9.

The Dacca Conspiracy case was resumed to-day, when Mr. Garth continuing pointed out that during the four and a half years after the formation of the Samity in November 1905 there had been three stabbing cases, eight dacoities, two murders, two attempts at murder, three kidnapping cases, ten Arms Act cases and the Wari affray case, the constable assault case, and also the Allen shooting case. The counsel then also enumerated the numerous centres of the Samity and went on to submit that Pulin said that he had five hundred Samities under him all started by Pulin and his desciples. The vows were the same in all of them, the same books of lathi-play in all of them, the songs were the same. There was correspondence between the branches and the Central Samity, application for inspection by the Central Samity, entries in village notes of expenses incurred by inspectors, and as regards payments by branches, application to Pulin for copies of vows, all these connected the branches with the Central Samity as being of one organisation. The counsel also read a synopsis of the evidence connecting the several accused with the Samity.

Mr. Garth concluded his address for the Crown in the Conspiracy case to-day and the hearing of objections raised on behalf of the accused commenced. Mr. Garth said the prosecution would not press for a verdict under sections 122 and 123 unless a conviction under 121A was secured.

"THE HUMAN GOAL."

Lecture by Parsee Dustur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Dustur Rustomji Eduljee Sanjana delivered an instructive speech this evening on "The Human Goal and How to Reach It." Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided who, in bringing the poceedings to a close, said when he was invited to preside he readily consented, because it afforded him the opportunity of showing his regard not only for the eminent Dastur who delivered an interesting and instructive speech, but also to that community who supplied him many a good friend in Bombay. Sir Lawrence said they all owed a debt of gratitude for the excellent thoughts the lecturer had placed before the meeting on behalf of himself and those assembled. Sir Lawrence thanked the lecturer for his learned and instructive lecture. A vote of thanks for the President by Mr. Rustomji D. Mehta terminated the proceedings.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a 35 ton capacity steam travelling break down accident crane required for the broad gauge section of the South Indian Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of providing an Institute for the European Railway employes at Fatehgarh on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guarateed railways from the 1st April to the 24th December, 1910, show a gain of Rs. 1,82,59,122 and Rs. 3,79,00,295, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09 respectively.

THE COMING SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

Simla is now covered with snow and severely cold weather is reported from the adjoining hill stations. The season this year will begin early, and several court functions will probably be fixed for May. Court mourning will also be over and Simla will probably have a full season next summer.

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

The constitution of the committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping is to be amended so as to provide for the direct representation of shipbuilders and engineers on that body. Lloyd's Register has been governed since its establishment in 1834, by a committee representative of the interests of shipowners, underwriters, and merchants. In 1890, the committee, desiring to ensure that the Society's rules relating to the construction and classification of vessels and their machinery should be kept fully abreast of modern practice, took steps to form a consultative committee composed of representatives of shipbuilders and engineers elected by the principal technical institutions of the country. At a recent meeting, Mr. Thomas L. Devitt, the chairman, referred to the great advantages which Lloyd's Register had derived from the co-operation of the shipbuilding and engineering members, and made special reference to the revision last year of the society's rules for the construction and classification of steel vessels, saying that the ever-widening recognition of the soundness of these rules was illustrated by the fact that since they were adopted eighteen months ago, plans for over a thousand new vessels had been dealt with by the society, representing a gross tonnage of over [illegible]

MILITARY MATTERS.

German Boer War Claims.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

APPARENTLY, the Berlin Foreign Office has been unpleasantly surprised to find the inevitable interpretation put upon its very curt note in the "Norddeutsche" with regard to the German Boer war claims, for it has poured out much inspiration with the object of removing the disquieting impression caused by that communique. For example, an assurance is given that the intimation: "Signifies neither in its form unfriendliness on the part of Germany, nor in its substance unfriendliness on the part of England. The question is not a political one at all, and should not be dragged into the political arena. It is partly a purely juridical question, and partly one of humanity. In this light it is looked at by both parties." It seems that the refusal of the London Government to refer the claims rejected by the commissions to the Hague Arbitration Court was based on the legal ground that the decision arrived at by the English tribunal cannot be made subject to revision by a foreign instance. Apparently, however, while disputing the legal validity of the rejected claims, and declining to have them reopened at the Hague, the British Foreign Office has admitted that some of them can be supported by considerations of humanity. For this reason it has already paid compensation in certain of these cases, and announced its intention of looking into others. The Wilhelmstrasse, however, is not satisfied with this, and maintains for its part that the matter is a fit and proper one for The Hague Tribunal to deal with. The semi-official correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung" expresses at the same time "regret" that the negotiations should have resulted in the present deadlock, and the hope "that in spite of the difficulties which the question involves, it will be possible to bring it into the way of settlement by a court of arbitration." The correspondent continues: "In our opinion the question whether England is under an obligation to satisfy the claims should be altered to whether the questions which have led to such a divergence of view are or are not such questions of law as fall under the provisions of the Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty. In the case of the claims we undoubtedly have to do with questions of international law. We cannot abandon the hope that in course of further negotiations it will be possible to convince the English Government of this." Moreover, the correspondent throws out the suggestion that the episode affords occasion to consider whether the establishment of an international jurisdiction does not bring with it the need for the creation of an international court of competency in some form or other which it is to be hoped that Great Britain will agree to ad hoc, and provisionally in the present case." The comments of the Press at least support the official view when they do not actually go beyond it. The "Radical Berliner Tageblatt" says: "The British Government denies that the dispute as to claims is a question of international law, and it is clear that this standpoint does not do justice to the meaning of the agreements. We hope, too, that public opinion in England will admit that The Hague Arbitration Tribunal is the proper instance to settle such differences of opinion." Other papers strike a sharper tone. "The Berliner Neuste Nachrichten says: "Now, in the first place, it seems questionable whether, as a matter of fact, in all the cases differences of opinion merely as to facts and not as to law were at issue between the commissions and the injured Germans. Above all, it must be regarded as a question of law whether international claims can be decided by one-sided instances, even only so far as their amount is concerned. That will, however, be answered in the negative with practical unanimity. Clearly, the Foreign Office intends, in its further prosecution of the matter, to make representations in this direction. That it will look after German interests with all emphasis may be inferred from the fact that the affair has been made public, and the form in which that has been done." The Conservative "Reichsbote," referring to the compensation actually paid in the disputed cases, says: "With these English favours neither the injured parties nor the German Government can be satisfied. This is a question of international law with a material background." The position of the question of the claims of German subjects arising our of the boer war is as follows:—Germany, taking her stand exclusively on the international law, came to the conclusion that over sixty of these demands, of a total amount of upwards of £90,000, were justifiable. Many of the claims, amounting altogether to £70,000, Germany refused to take up as not being founded on international law, while the claims regarded as valid were reduced by the Foreign Office by as much as £75,000. The British position is that the claims disposed of by the Central Judicial Commission in South Africa were acts of grace, and that no grounds for their acceptance or refusal were furnished. Germany laid every case before the Prussian War Ministry, and only raised a claim when the Ministry reported that if the injury complained of had been sustained in consequence of an act of the German military authorities it would recognise the validity of the claim. A number of claims have not been considered by the Commission in South Africa, which are in respect of injuries caused by acts of the Boer armies; but Great Britain, as the inheritor of the liabilities of the Transvaal Republic, admits that the question of international law arises with regard to these claims, and is willing that they should go to arbitration, as there is treaty provision for a settlement of disputes at law by the Hague Tribunal. It is understood that the majority of the claimants are still living in South Africa. The Note in which the British Government affirms its standpoint, which has already been published, discusses the claims on which it is willing to arbitrate at considerable length. Some time must elapse before the reply of the German Government can be sent. Emphasis is laid in official quarters on the fact that the question has been handled on the German side with perfect tranquillity. It is understood that some of the claims which have been rejected by Great Britain are supported by receipts signed by British officers, but in these cases, it is presumed, the Commission has refused payment on the ground that the claimant has broken his neutrality, or otherwise forfeited his right to compensation.

CADET CORPS TOWARDS A NATIONAL SYSTEM.

The Rev. E. A. Gardner, of Old Canning Town, shows how it is perfectly possible, given good organisation, to unite in one strong battalion all the separate sectarian cadet companies of a district, and so lead up to a really national system of cadet training on sound, efficient, and in expensive lines. Not the least of the benefits which would flow from such a system is the suppression of hooliganism. Mr. Gardner says that in Old Canning Town, hooliganism has been completely suppressed in the streets, thanks to the influence of the cadets and he writes to the "Daily Telegraph":—

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest your correspondent's notes on the subject of cadet organization. He considers that the present cadet corps do not meet the country's needs and he gives three reasons for his opinions. Firstly that these bodies, instead of feeding the Territorial army, rather injured it by keeping an undue percentage of lads who had passed the Territorial age in their battalions. Secondly, that they were very expensive. Thirdly, that they could never possibly expand into a national system, but were bound to remain isolated units. And he expressed his opinion that the difficulty could best be solved by the various boys brigades agreeing to sink their sectarian differences and uniting to form a comprehensive national system. I judged, however, by the tone of his article that he was somewhat pessimistic as to the possibility of this.

Well, Sir, I have long been convinced that the thing your correspondent wishes is not only expedient, but possible, and we are making a bold attempt to demonstrate in actual practice that this theory is correct. Our theatre of operation is just the kind of district where work of this sort would be most difficult lying as it does in the poorest part of South West Ham, where one could expect patriotism to be at the lowest possible ebb, where there is strong competition between religious denominations, where, too, the religious bodies have the very greatest difficulty in meeting the expenses of their ordinary work. No more unpromising place could have been found for such an experiment, and for that very reason, no place better, for if we can do it here there is no district in England, urban district at any rate, which cannot do the same. Our organisation has been all through on the lines, suggested by your correspondent in his article of Dec. 12, as regards the relation of religion and military training. Each company is [illegible] present we have four companies recognised by the county association and affiliated to the 6th Battalion, Essex Regiment (T.), and they are being trained by an ex-colour-sergeant-instructor of the Essex Regiment. To ensure good discipline and the proper treatment of uniform and equipment each boy is required to furnish a financial guarantee by a weekly payment. This is returned to the boy on the conclusion of a service, but anyone guilty of insubordination or slackness or damaging his uniform may be mulcted in the whole or a part of this caution money. Boys are also invited to contribute voluntarily to the general expenses of the battalion. Special attention is given to self-defence, to ensure that in so rough a neighbourhood proper respect should be paid to the uniform, and I may add that in Old Canning Town the cadet movement has been responsible for the complete suppression of hooliganism in the streets. The cost of the experiment is not excessive. No business premises or headquarters have to be paid for. They are lent by the gentlemen who raise the companies. For drill purposes who are able to borrow the drill hall of the battalion, to which we are affiliated, and in the summer we drill in the open air. Our only expenses are therefore the training and clothing of the boys, the provision of a band, and a trifle for postage and printing; and we reckon not by guesswork but by actual experience that to clothe, train, and equip a battalion of 500 will cost for the first year £1,000, and subsequent years £500. This will include a fortnight's training in camp for every boy who is able to get the time off. Major Hilder, secretary of the Essex branch of the National Service League, has kindly promised to provide the cost of the training and camp of the boys to the number of 500 for one year, and half that sum for the two years following. The County Association is giving us arms and equipment, and it is left to us to raise and clothe our 500 boys for next year, and to pay half the expense of their training and camp for the two years following. To do this we must raise £500 for 1911, and £250 for each of the succeeding years. This will enable us to thoroughly test our theory. We have not dared to approach the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics in this neighbourhood, until we could show them that our scheme was feasible financially, and one or two other parishes have been hindered from joining by the same consideration. The raising and administration of all money will be in the hands of the battalion authorities, and no appeals for subscriptions for individual companies will be allowed. We feel that £1 a head for clothing and band, and £1 a head for camp and training, is not an excessive price to pay for an experiment which may pave the way to a national system of cadet-training.

MR. TAFT ON "WAR SCARES."

President Taft, speaking on Saturday, in Washington, at a banquet given by the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, sought to allay the so-called war scare arising from references in Congress to the supposed helpless condition of the country in the event of a foreign invasion. The United States, he said, was at peace with all nations, and were likely to remain so. "We have excellent coast defences in every important harbour which the enemy is likely to enter. We have a very good navy, and with the opening of the Panama Canal we shall have a still more effective one. It would be useful in preventing the coming of an invading army across the seas. The people of the United States would never consent to the maintenance of a standing army which military experts would pronounce sufficiently large to cope in battle with the standing armies of the greater Powers, should they get by our navy, avoid the harbour defences, and descend on our coast. If this leaves us in a position of helplessness, so be it, for those who understand the popular will know it cannot be otherwise. President Taft advocated the passage of legislation pending in Congress for the improvement of the military arm of Government, also for wise military preparation and the accumulation of guns and ammunition to equip a force which could be collected in an emergency. He defended the policy of the Government in fortifying the Panama Canal, arguing that to take such a course against irresponsible nations would not prevent its neutrality. Speaking on arbitration, the President said: If now we [illegible] can negotiate throughout a positive agreement with some [illegible] national and abide by the adjudication of the International Arbitration Court on every issue which cannot be settled by negotiation we shall have made a long step forward in demonstrating that it is impossible for two nations at least to establish between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a Government."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Major G. Davis, 22nd Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Kurram Militia in February next.

Captain Affleck Graves, R. E., has been appointed to the Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Robertson, I. A., has been permitted to reside out of India on vacating his appointment of Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, (Military Finance Branch.)

Capt. Binny, 1st Lancers, has been selected as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir R. Scallon when the latter takes up the Command of the Burma Division in February next.

An exchange has been approved between Captain K. G. Campbell, 68th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rurki, and Captain F. L. Bennett, 21st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Leith.

Quartermaster-Sergeant T. J. Jones, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, is promoted to be Quarter-Master in succession to Honorary Major of Shea.

The following Royal Artillery Officers will embark for duty in India on the dates shown: Major A. M. Perreau, 84th Battery, R. F. A., on Feb. 8; Capt. T. W. Hope, 84th Battery, R. F. A., on Feb. 8; Lt. J. H. Moor, 8th Ammunition Column, R.F.A., on January 18; Lt. W. J. F. Halliday, 66th Battery, R.F.A., on February 8.

Brevet-Colonel F. F. Minchin, R. A., is appointed Director of Ordnance Inspection in India and will sail for India on February 13.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following Southern Army Orders were issued by General Sir Edmond Barrow, G.C.B., Commanding from the Head-Quarters at Ootacamund, on January 3: The following appointments are made:—

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Major F. A. Jacques, Double Company Commander, attached to the 45th Battray's Sikhs, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. C. Palin officiating as Commandant.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Captains G. M. Molloy, G. W. C. Lucas and R. W. W. Grimshaw, Squadron Officers, to be Squadron Commanders *pro tem*, and to remain seconded, and Captain P. Fitz G. Norbury, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander *pro tem*, vice Major J. H. M. Davie, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 6th (Poona) Division.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, 2nd-in-Command, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Dennys granted leave or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted one day's extension of leave:—Lieutenant-General Sir L. Dening, K. C. B. D. S. O., Commanding, Burma Division.

The Duchess of Orleans, who, since her return from Vienna in August, where she contracted a chill has been confined to her room at Wood Norton, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Dec 17. This was performed by Dr. Recamier, the Duke's surgeon, who, with Dr. Leslie, of Evesham, has been attending the Duchess since her return. The operation was decided upon after a consultation with Dr. Tuffier, of Paris, and Sir W. Watson Cheyne. Her Royal Highness is progressing favourably.

A London message says, the rise in the price of tea is confined to the cheaper grades. The advertising [illegible]

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Proposed Incinerator.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar moved for the recording of the letter to the Corporation from Mr. K. S. Sanghani, stating with reference to the letter written to him in pursuance of Corporation resolution of the 7th November last that it appeared the Corporation were in doubt as to the success of the machine designed by him for generating power by burning refuse, etc., but that he was prepared to undergo all risk and construct a machine at his own expense on his being furnished with particulars concerning the quantity of the refuse to be dealt with by and the estimated cost of constructing and running, the incinerator proposed to be effected by the Municipality. Mr. Sanghani asked that if he proved successful the Corporation should pay him half the estimated cost of the proposed incinerator.

Mr. Mistry moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Sanghani's letter be acknowledged and it be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal. The amendment was carried.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. Bramroze Ardeshir Dubash, stating that considerable inconvenience was caused to the public owing to the recent tramway strike and suggesting that a report be called for from the Tramway Authorities on the subject. Mr. Vakil added hat the Corporation should fully satisfy themselves as to the causes and origin of the strike with a view to avoiding its recurrence.

NEW RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

A notice was given to the Corporation by the Collector of Bombay, intimating that a public passage, situated between the Matunga Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, was proposed to be acquired for a public purpose, viz., for the new carriage and waggon depots in the Island of Bombay.

On this subject the Municipal Commissioner had submitted a long report which was published in the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday.

Dr. Javle proposed that a representation be made to the Government in terms of the Commissioner's report.

The suggestion of the Commissioner was to the effect that as Government could call upon the Railway Company to construct accommodation works whenever railways caused inconvenience to the public in the way of using certain roads or passages, an overbridge or a viaduct for foot passengers near the site of the present passage should be demanded.

Mr. Mistry believed that a very large area of ground was being given to the Railways and they ought to be compelled to provide roads or causeways for the public convenience, if they were deprived of their privilege of using a certain road.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that the Commissioner's elaborate report on the subject had made a very practical suggestion and if that was adopted as proposed by the mover of the resolution, it would meet their demand.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE CHOWPATTY LEVEL-CROSSING.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the intimation of the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway that the wicketgate at Chowpatty would be closed from 1st February.

The following papers on the subject were placed before the Corporation:—

Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, of 3rd December:—

"With reference to your letter No. 5316, dated 24th November 1910, I am directed to state that a letter is being addressed to the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway on the subject of closing the wicket gates at Chowpatty. He may reply what the foot-path serves only a very small portion of the City; that a path exists opposite to Princess Street, and another between the Parsi and Islam Gymkhanas, a foot-bridge has been provided between the Islam and Hindu Gymkhanas, and other opposite to Thakurdwar Street; and that consequently only those who reside in part of Charni Road and those at the southern end of the new Queen's Road would be incommoded and would have to make a small detour over Sandhurst Bridge in order to reach the sea-shore. If the Railway should now be called upon to entertertain the establishment necessary for controlling traffic on the foot-path, or to construct a foot-bridge for the convenience of a very limited section of the public, I am to inquire whether the Corporation will be prepared to bear the cost."

Letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, of 15th December:—

In continuation of Government letter No. 1566, dated the 3rd December 1910, and with reference to your No. 5570, dated the 6th December, I am directed to forward for the information of the Corporation copy of a letter No. 15423-W, dated the 10th idem, from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. I am to state that Government fear that unless the Corporation are prepared to pay the cost of a foot overbridge, the present wicket opening must be closed on the date fixed by the Agent. If the Corporation will undertake to provide funds for the foot overbridge, Government will be pleased to use their good offices with the Railway Company with a view to having the crossing kept open until the foot-over-bridge is ready."

Letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, of 23rd December:—

"With reference to your letter No. 5785, dated the 16th December 1910, I am directed to state that in compliance with a request by Government, the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has agreed to keep the Chowpatty Level Crossing open until 1st February, 1911."

Letter to the President, from Messrs. Maneckchand Panachand Javeri & Co., and others—Stating that they were extremely sorry and surprised to learn that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Authorities proposed to close the Chowpatty Level Crossing on or before the 1st January 1911. That almost all the pedestrians going to Walkeshwar and Chowpatty as well as the public at large going out for a walk every evening made use of the Level Crossing and that if it was closed great hardship would result.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed that the President be requested to address the Government, stating that the Corporation were emphatically of opinion that it was the duty of the Railway Authorities to maintain a footpath or to provide a foot-bridge in lieu thereof and that it would be unfair to ask the Municipality to incur the expenditure in connection with the matter, and requested that Government would be pleased to reconsider the matter and require the Railway Authorities to keep open the crossing or provide a foot-bridge in lieu thereof.

In support of his motion, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the correspondence on the subject was very interesting reading. It appeared the Government had not made themselves quite distinct and the Railway Authorities construed the language of the resolution to mean that the Sandhurst bridge having been constructed their obligation as to providing any other means of going across the lines to the Sea Face ceased. The Agent stated that the ruling of the Government Resolution distinctly laid down that the Railway Company could not be called upon to maintain the level crossing in any form after the requisition to build an over-bridge so close to it had been complied with. The second paragraph gave away the Railway Company entirely. It stated that the closing was not entirely due to the complications with the Gas Company. Further on the Agent stated that the real reasons for this were that the Railway Company, recognizing the public inconvenience which would arise from closing the crossing to foot traffic allowed the wicket-gates to remain in the hope that the Corporation would recognize their public duties by providing a foot-bridge within a reasonable time. That admission on the part of the Railway Authorities completely gave them away. They admitted that the over-bridge constructed by them was not an effective provision for the traffic. There were no further means of crossing unless the pedestrians went all the way to the other end of Mayo Road and went over the Sandhurst bridge. In this letter, Mr. Ibrahim submitted the Railway Authorities gave their case away. The real cause was that they recognized the inconvenience and therefore allowed the wicket-gate to remain open for sometime. In conclusion, the Agent stated that the reduction of Railway grants for the next official year precluded the Company from incurring any but absolutely necessary expenditure. This, Mr. Ibrahim thought, was a petty item selected for economy. Compared to the very large amount of expenditure, the maintenance of the cost of keeping open the wicket-gate was only a flea-bite. The Railway was opened by the Government of India and therefore they had the final passing of the Railway budget with them. The grant was cut down by Government and therefore it would be an economy effected in a bad place if the gate was closed on the ground of saving money. The Act laid down that the Railway was bound to provide means of passage wherever a road or passage was closed for Railway purposes. He thought they had this final appeal to make and hoped it would be favourably considered. Some councillors had given notice to move that the tax on water supplied to the Railway should be raised if they did not agree to their reasonable proposal. But he did not think it was wise for public bodies like the Corporation and the Railway Company to have retaliatory measures adopted against each other.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, remarking that he agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla. It was a well-known fact that this crossing was used by hundreds and thousands of public, especially Hindus on their holidays. Men, women and children would all be put to considerable inconvenience by the closing of it.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney observed that he agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Ibrahim, but he thought it was not desirable to have alluded to the retaliation. Probably the members who gave notice did not mean retaliation.

Mr. Tod said that the Railway now wanted to take advantage of a technical omission. Of course, it was the Corporation's fault not to have made it clear at the time. In plain language this might be called a sharp practice. Government had on other occassions received representation under similar circumstances. But he thought this representation would be considered in a manner that would do justice to the subject.

Mr. Ibrahim, replying on the debate, thanked Mr. Tod for putting forth the question very clearly. As to Mr. Readymoney's remarks he asked if that gentleman was in the confidence of those councillors who had given notice to increase the rate of water. It was publicly stated in the newspapers that this was a retaliatory measure, and though he had not stated so before, now he would say that if the Railway authority did not agree he did not know why the Corporation should not adopt a retaliatory measure.

The resolution was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the appointment of an Executive Health Officer.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Governor in Council, Dr. J. A. Turner, M. B., D. P. H. (Cambridge), be re-appointed Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality under Section 74 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, as amended by Bombay Act II of 1900, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, for a further term of five years from the 1st February, 1911. In support of his proposal, Sir Bhalchandra said that he did not wish to butter anybody but in justice to an able officer like Dr. Turner, he thought it was appropriate for him to mention some of the principal measures adopted by Dr. Turner for the improvement of the sanitary condition of this city. On his (Dr. Turner's) suggestion the Plague administration was placed entirely under the control of the Executive Health Officer and when that was done it effected a considerable saving of expenditure. The principal reforms adopted by the Municipality on Dr. Turner's suggestions were:—(1) Improved sanitary inspection; (2) better class of sanitary inspectors; (3) stricter supervision of the cleaning work of the city and a better system of refuse removal; (4) more complete system of birth and death registration; (5) medical relief and notification of infectious diseases and the reduction of infant mortality; (6) inspection of food, drugs, and milk supply; (7) Municipal laboratory for the analysis of food and drugs and chemical and bacteriological investigation into diseases; (8) Municipal analyst; (9) Municipal dispensaries and improved hospital accommodation; and (10) better control of the House drainage. In 1901 when Dr. Turner joined the Bombay Municipality the number of death certificates was 13 per cent of the total. At the present time it was over 40 per cent. The number of births registered in 1901 was 13,520, that number registered in 1910 was 19,939. The mortality in 1900 from all causes was 79,000 or 96·5 per 1,000 of the population; but in 1910 it was 34,900 or 34 per 1,000 of the population. Reorganization of the Health Department, sanitary classes, Municipal laboratory, investigation in the cost of plague and sanitary association were the principal works that distinguished Dr. Turner's career as the Executive Health Officer of Bombay, Dr. Turner represented to the Commissioner that the census taken in 1901 did not fully represent the population of the city in 1905 owing to the prevalence of Plague in 1901 and asked that another census be taken in 1906. The Municipal Commissioner approved of the suggestion and the Corporation asked Government for permission. The census was taken under the supervision of Dr. Turner with the result that the population showed an increase from 7,76,000 to 9,77,822. Dr. Turner had again been placed in charge of the census operations for the current year. In 1908 when Dr. Turner was on leave in Europe he specially inquired into the more modern method of refuse disposal, the result being that the Corporation had adopted the suggestion to provide steam-motors and an incinerator for the removal and disposal of town sweepings with much advantage to the city in doing away with stationery dust-bin carts and substituting sanitary bins, and a saving of Rs. 60,000 per annum and a saving of Rs. 4,33,300 initial expenditure on stables and chawls originally proposed.

Mr. S. S. Mistry remarked that under Dr. Turner the expenses of the Health Department had increased considerably.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the Health Department of a Municipality like that of Bombay could never be expensive at all. After Dr. Turner they would have to pay Rs. 5,000 a month to their Health Officer.

The proposition was carried.

PROPOSED DOG TAX.

In accordance with previous notice, Dr. A. M. T. Collie moved. "That the Committe appointed under Corporation Resolution dated the 15th September 1910, to report on the desirability of imposing a tax on dogs, be authorised to suggest any other measures which, in their opinion, it would be desirable to adopt with a view to diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City."

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the proposition, observing that something must be done to get rid of those miserable, starved, wretched animals which infested the streets. Only the other night, Mr. Tod said, he was told by Mr. Gamadia that a mad dog rushed into his compound and bit one man. Afterwards it rushed out and bit two Mahomedans. In Colaba they were not much desturbed by these aminals since the strong measures adopted after a child was bitten by a mad dog some time ago.

The proposal was agreed to.

The Corporation referred to a Committee the letter of the Commissioner submitting proposals for the sewerage of the North of the Island of Bombay. The Commissioner's proposals have already been published in the "Bombay Gazette."

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee, the consideration of the Budget estimates was postponed to the next adjourned meeting. The Chairman formally submitted the Budget and reserved his opening remarks thereon.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles paraded at 4-30 p.m. yesterday, under the command of Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, V. D., at Santa Cruz, where they were inspected by Major General W. du Gray, Inspector General of Volunteers in India. The Battalion went through movements in Company drill, fire discipline and Company-in-attack. There was also a range practice at the new regulation target—both deliberate and rapid firing. The firing was abnormally good. After inspection the Inspector General addressed the Battalion. He expressed himself pleased with the smart appearance of the Corps and the way in which the movements were carried out by them. The General regretted having been unable to attend the camp of exercise this year owing to unavoidable circumstances. He, however, hoped on a future occasion to have the pleasure of attending it.

In the morning the Inspector General inspected the Bombay Light Horse parading near the Queen's Statue under the command of Major the Hon'ble Sir H. E. B. Procter. The Corps having gone through several movements, the General addressed them in encouraging terms expressing his satisfaction at the work they had performed.

In the Dublin King's Bench Division, on Dec. 20, the election of Mr. T. Donovan as Lord Mayor of Cork was declared void on the application of Mr. R. Sisk, a rival candidate.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

Hearing of the Appeal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who had passed a decree for the plaintiff and defendants Nos. 4 to 7 in the suit, brought by Moosa Adam Patel against Esmail Moosa and others.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, were for the plaintiff-respondent; Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, were for the second respondent. This suit had been brought by the plaintiff as one of the heirs of one Aishabai, deceased, to have her half share in the house in dispute distributed amongst her heirs. It was resisted by the first three defendants from Aishabai under a Hiba-bitr-ewag of October 1898. The second defendant contended in his written statement that he and his children, the first and third defendants, had acquired a complete title to the property in suit against Aishabai by adverse possession or in the alternative that Aishabai had given to them by deed of gift in the form of Hiba-bit-ewag all her right, title and interest in the property and that the gift was legal and binding and effected a valid transfer of the ownership under Mahomedan Law. The defence of adverse possession was given up by the defendants' counsel at the opening of the suit. The first ground of the other defence was that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain this suit. That contention was based upon the allegation that the plaintiff was not the legitimate son of his putative father Adam and mother Aishabai, but an illegitimate son of Aishabai, born to Adam out of wedlock.

Mr. Justice Beaman who heard the suit decided against the defendants and held that the gift was null and void, and his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff and defendants Nos. 4 to 7, holding that they were entitled to a moiety of what belonged to Aishabai.

Against this decision the first defendant appealed. Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

A RAILWAY CLAIM.

The G. I. P. Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson heard the suit brought by Lakhichand Ramchand and another against the G.I.P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 10,488 with costs.

Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. W. C. J. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, were for the defendant-company.

The plaint stated that the first plaintiffs carried on business in Bombay as merchants, bankers and commission agents. The second plaintiffs carried on business as merchants at Mulkapur. The first plaintiffs were employed by the second as their commission agents in Bombay, in March 1909, to sell cotton on their behalf. On 3rd March, 1909, the second plaintiff entrusted to the servants and agents of the defendants at Mulkapur 90 bales of cotton to be delivered to the first plaintiffs, in Bombay. On payment of usual charges the Company accepted the 90 bales and agreed to convey the same to Bombay and gave a receipt at Mulkapur to the second plaintiffs. The defendants subsequently informed the first plaintiffs that the bales were destroyed by fire at Varangaon. The plaintiffs had no knowledge whether the bales were destroyed by fire or not. They made a charge that if the bales were destroyed by fire, the destruction must have been due to the negligence of the servants of the Company. They contended that the defendants were bound to deliver the 90 bales of cotton or in default they were liable to make good the value of the bales.

The Company, in their written statement, said that the first plaintiffs were informed within a reasonable time that 37 bales were only partially damaged and were awaiting delivery at Colaba. The plaintiffs were requested to take delivery of the 37 bales but they failed to do so. Those bales were now lying at Colaba. They denied that there was any negligence on the part of their servants or agents in respect of the 90 bales. They said that everything was done by them in respect thereto as was required by law. They said that the fire must have been occasioned by some cause which could not be attributed to negligence. They did not admit that they were bound to deliver up the 90 bales in Bombay, in the condition in which they were entrusted to them. They did not admit the value as given by the plaintiffs and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decree of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod in the suit brought by Maganlal Shivlal against Dayabhai Tapidas and others.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, appeared for the appellant-defendant; Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Thakoredass Ghandy, were for the plaintiff-respondent.

It appeared that one Tulsidas Verajdas, a wealthy Hindu, died in January, 1883, leaving a will whereby he appointed his brother Tapidas the sold executor. Tapidas administered the estate without obtaining probate. In pursuance of the directions, in clause 6 of the will, he set apart Rs. 50,000 for the testators, two daughters, Jamna and Rukha, and had the amount credited in the books of Tapidas Varajdass and Company. Jamna and Rukha obtained payment of Rs. 5,000 each and interest on Rs. 20,000 was paid to each of them till 1900, since which year no interest was paid. Rukha died in May 1902, leaving a will, whereby she appointed her husband the plaintiff in this suit executor. The question for determination was whether upon a true construction of the will of Tulsidass Rukha was not entitled to a legacy of Rs. 25,000 absolutely. The defendants contended that the will afforded an indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of a limited duration.

Mr. Justice Macleod answered the question in the affirmative and held in the plaintiff's favour.

Against this the defendants appealed, and after hearing the arguments, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

MILLS DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hope Mills' suit was called on for settling the form of the decree and for arguing the question of costs.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the Company; Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla and Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the defendants.

After hearing the arguments of both the parties, His Lordship passed an ordinary redemption decree and referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking accounts of the three mortgages. All costs and further directions were reserved.

MURDER APPEALS DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Yesu Kushaba Bhong who was convicted on his own plea of murder and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Poona.

From the facts of the case it appeared that, irritated by the insulting remarks made by his wife, the accused, who is about seventy years old, struck her with a spade and caused her death.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Their Lordships next disposed of the appeal of Kanbu Chabisn andhar who also was convicted of murder on own plea and on independent evidence and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik.

In this case, the accused suspected his wife of misconduct and while she was asleep he struck her two severe blows with the blunt side of an axe and killed her.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, which was for the reduction of sentence only.

HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATION.

On the Crown Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon, moved absolute the rule obtained on behalf of one Efraham Joseph, a Bene-Israil, calling upon his wife Rachel alias Bachubai to show cause why their two minor children should not be handed over to the petitioner.

Mr. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, showed cause.

The petitioner alleged that his wife had become a convert to Mohamedanism and had gone through the ceremony of marriage in the 'Nika' form with a Mohamedan. He submitted that his wife had no right to retain the custody of his minor children. He, therefore, prayed for the possession of the children.

After hearing the arguments, his Lordship made the rule absolute and ordered the woman to forthwith give possession of the children to the petitioner.

POLICE COURTS.

A SALESMAN PROCLAIMED.

Alleged Serious Defalcations.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, applied for the issue of a proclamation requiring one Sunderdas Mathubhai Jayakar, a salesman in the Bombay Branch of Messrs. Zapissier and Co., silk merchants of Calcutta, to appear and stand his trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of goods and cash valued at Rs. 20,000. Mr. Morris in his application stated that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the accused on the 26th ultimo. Telegrams were immediately despatched to all likely places for the accused's arrest, but all attempts to locate him had failed. It had further come to light that the accused had, on the 19th December last, three racing ponies, named "Dilaver," "Dusk" and "Dushant" standing in his name. About this time the accused requested a distant cousin, Mr. G. K. Jayakar, to look after the ponies as he intended to go on a journey, and to facilitate his doing so. He said, he would write to the Turf Club, transferring the ponies to his name. Enquiries at the Turf Club went to show that the transfer took place on the 19th December last. The statement of Mr. G. K. Jayakar showed that no sale or purchase of the ponies had taken place and that they were still the property of the accused. Mr. Morris requested that an order be made for the attachment of the property belonging to the accused including the three ponies and a carriage.

Mr. Lion Duperrier, agent in Bombay for Messrs. Zapissier and Co., stated in his information that the accused Jayakar had been employed by him about two and a half years ago as salesman in the Bombay Branch on a salary of Rs. 140 per mensem. The accused's duty was to receive goods, deliver them to customers, receive payments for the firm, enter them in books kept for the purpose, and forward the monies to the firm in Calcutta. For instructions from the head office at Calcutta, the deponent came to Bombay on the 17th ultimo, when he found the accused absent, and the place in charge of a 'durwan' who did not know where he was. On examining the safe he found it empty and a deficit of many thousands of rupees was discovered.

His Worship ordered a proclamation to be issued against S. M. Jayakar requiring him to come up for trial within thirty days of the date of proclamation.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged one Dawoodbhai Abdulah, a Bohra trader, with the theft of a carriage, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Joaquim Rozario De Souza, Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that the complainant kept a coach factory at Grant Road, where he had kept the carriage, which was sent to him for repairs, by one Mr. Paymaster about a year and a half. On the 21st ultimo the complainant went to Goa, and on his return to Bombay, on the 4th instant, he missed the carriage from the compound. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and ascertained that the accused had taken away the gharry with the assistance of a cooly, broken it up and sold its parts for Rs. 23. The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Binning asked the Court to give the accused an option of fine as this was the accused's first offence. His Worship expressed his inability to accede to Mr. Binning's request as the theft was an audacious one and sentenced the accused to seventy-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one David De Souza alias Cowasji Ruttonji was charged with the theft, as a servant of property, consisting of cash, a silver watch, etc., valued at Rs. 400, belonging to Superintendent Flanagan, "A." Division. It appeared from evidence that Mr. Flanagan who resided in the "Grant House" a Paltan Road went on furlough last year and left the key of his rooms with the accused, who was ordered to look after the furniture. On return from leave, Mr. Flanagan found the property missing. He suspected the accused whom he questioned. The accused admitted his guilt, and stating he had sold some of the property to a Marwari. Rs. 25 were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged one Dwarkanath Khanderao with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle belonging to one Ibrahim Hasan. It appeared from evidence that on the 14th ultimo the accused went to Ibrahim's shop at Golpitha and hired a bicycle. He took away the bicycle, but failed to return it after the time for which he had hired it had expired. On Saturday last he was seen passing near the shop, when he was seized by one of the complainant's men and handed over to the police. On his house being searched, the bicycle was found. He pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PIECE OF CLOTH.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Walshe charged Bala Kara, a seaman on board the Bombay S. N. Company's s.s. "Saraswati," with the theft of a piece of cloth and a 'saree'. The evidence showed that a policeman on duty at the Prince's Dock saw the accused coming down from the steamer with the property under his arm. He took the accused to the master of the vessel, who identified the property as part of the cargo in the steamer. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Andrew Doe, a European seaman, on board the s.s. "Cresswell," with the theft of clothing belonging to Thomas Connell, a fireman on board the same steamer. The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday afternoon the complainant missed the property. He saw the accused going ashore and followed him and saw him trying to sell a flannel shirt and the pants to a native near the dock gate. He informed the police, who arrested the accused in Frere Road. The accused pleaded guilty. The accused was convicted, and as this was his first offence, he was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or, in default, to undergo five days' further imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

CONNEL CUP POLO.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The finals in the Connell Cup Polo Tournament was played to-day between the 17th Lancers and the Central India Horse on the Exhibition polo ground. The game was a fast and exciting one throughout. At the end of the first half the game stood, Lancers, three; Central India Horse, one. The latter played a very good game during the second half and continuously attacked the Lancers' goal, securing two goals in quick succession and equalising. Just before time was called, a foul was given against the C. I. Horse which the Lancers converted into a goal and thus won by four goals to three.

The Cup was presented to the Lancers by Lady Hewett.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

List of Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

The following teams have entered for the Murray Football Tournament: 2nd Gordons, 1st Royal Irish Regt., the Royal Dragoons, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, 4th King's Own Regt., 1st Royal Scots, 4th Worcesters, 2nd East Yorks, Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Worcesters, 8th Hussars, the Seaforths, 17th Lancers, the Black Watch and the 1st Middlesex.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. Monday 9th January.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Byramjee Rustomjee's Comeback 14-2; Major Toogood's Evielate Peridelle (aged); M GocuIdass' Marguerite (aged), Solution (5 years), Bombine (5 years) and Signorina (5 years); H H the Rao of Cutch's Young Melton (6 years); Pitt's Ashdown (aged); J C Smith's Lancasterite (aged); R G Baldock's Wine Merchant (6 years), Mary B (4 years) and Lasata (5 years).

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs—Ali bin Talib's Sulaik (5 years) and Grand Duke (5 years); Sayeed Mahomed's Young Lad (4 years); R R S' Hamdoon (5 years), Chief of Manavadar's Straight Tip (aged) and Fahad Beg 14 (aged); M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Shawcutt (6 years) and Thaboor (6 years); Heath's Sir Hugo (5 years) and Wandering Lad (5 years); A R Ameer's Hyder II 14 (aged).

THE ROSEHILL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Heath and A S Oomer's Elser 14 2, R R S' Leo Grande by Leo Lantis—Decoration 14 1 1-4; Byramjee Rustomjee's Comeback 14 2, Chief of Manavadar's Golightly 14 1 3-4, M Goculdass' Gun Metal 14 1 3-4 and Pantry Girl 14 2, R G Baldock's Ngakapa 14 1 3-4.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs—Ali Otn Talib's Steward 14 Singer 13 3 3 4 and Mujahid 13 2 1-2; Abdoola Mahalla's Dimshak 13 2 1-2; AbdoolaTamimi's Jameel 13 3 and White Wolf 13 3 3-4 Hajee Ahmed Bagdady's Zebid 13 2 1-2; Jassim Amani's Sirdar Urfa 13 3 1-2; Jassim Essa's Prism 13 2 3-4; S N Mahomed's Austria 13 2 3-4; Sulleman Mahalla's Melton 13 3 and Anni's Pasha 13 2 3-4, Hossain bin Tahar's Mat-hat-Baig 13 2 Ahmed Hazamy Roll Gold 13 3 1-4 Chaman 13 2, Pendil 13 2 3-4 Sir Albert 13 3, Union 13 3 1-2, Poona Mail 13 3, Poona Express 13 3 1-2 Kamil Baig 13 2 1-4 and Goalpara 13 3 1-4, A K Dakayel's Time Keeper 13 3 1-4, Tahar Yunis' Sayel 14; Ebrahim Zaid's Thabit 13 2 1-2; Kadoo bin Saleh's Upright 13 2 3-4: Saleh bin Moosa's Izat Baig 13 3 3-4; Arabi Zaidan's Shojelly 13 3; Salim Abdool Rehman's Brazee 14 0 Kadavi Abdool Rehman's Ready 14 0; A M Shamlan and A K Dakayel's Once more 13 3 1-2; Mujeed Jurjis Little Laffy 13 3 1-4 and Hurricane 13 3, Jassim M Bagdady's Young Majub 13 3 3-4; Abdoola Faras Order 13 2 1-2 and Bulgaria 13 2 3-4, Zaid bin Mahomed's Burg 13 2 1-2 and Roskoff 13 3 1-2; M Fredilis Bosh Hoshana 13 2 1-4; Johnson's British 13 3 Faraj bin Sanad's New Garnea 13 3 3-4 H H Maharaja Idar's Ready Cash 14 0; A S Oomer's Medallist 13 1 1-2; A M Mana's Croesus 13 2 3-4 and Duke Footc 13 3 1-4; Esmail Gussoo's Lazim 14 0; R R S Red Monk 13 3 1-4; A Nanjee's Marconigram 13 3; H S Cassels' Senseless 13 2 3-4; Mujeed Alwaas' Sir John 13 2 3-4; Golds Yussuff Pasha 13 2; D G Dhere's Rangoon 14 0 Y S Nathu's Great Gun 14 0; H Ahmed M Shirazi's Muzafer Pasha 13-3; Kadam Allij's Engineer 14 0; M Goculdas's Sir Clarke 13 3 1-2; Shibli Pasha 14 0 and Mexico 13 2 1-2; Ahmed Deeb's Golden Hall 13 2 3-4; Yunis Ahmed's Young Hudban 13 3; Pett's Let Go 14 0; Heath's Sir Henry 14 0; Sir Peter 14 0, Balkan 13 3 1-2; and Sir Edward 13 3 1-2 L A Wahed's Barefoot 13 3 1-2 and Timon 13 2 3-4; Mahomed Hoosain Obayed's Dog fish 13 3 1-2 Abdool M Mana's Hassam 13 1-2; Walli Mahome'd Raja Mahomeds Red Flower 13 1 1-2; Dunoon Zaidan's Chabau 14 0.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Ali bin Talib's Siriska 13 3 and Regiment 13 2; A Shamlan and Jaroola Talib's Officer 14; A A Saif's Toronto 13 2 3-4, Dara Cowasjee's Tip Top 13 3 3-4, Ali bin Talib's Mishrif 13 2 3-4, Saood Abdul Aziz's Amad 13 3 1-4, Ahmed Hazamy's Fado 13 2 1-2 and Occident 13 3, Abdoola Fara's Durum 13 2 1-2, Johnson's Mezahim 13 2 3-4 and Turf King 14, Faraj bin Sanad's Abdul Sultan 13-3, A S Oomer's Abdul Malik 13 2 1-2, Prince Vijay Sinhjee's Director 13 3, R R S' Phaleron 14, Naji Syed Rashid's Conqueror 14, Syed Rashid's Khalas 13 3 1-2, Chief of Manavadar's Takti Suleman 13 2 3-4 and Fahad Beg 14, D G Dhere's Matheran 13 3 1-2, M Goculdas Harrar 13 2 1-2 and The Brat 13 3, Heath's Compact 13 2 1-4 and Zappoline 13 3, A Rehman's Arnica 13 3, S A Wahed's Prince of Wales 13 3, Yussaff bin Essa's Ordinary 13 2 1-2, Oosman Jamal's Good Shot 13 3 3-4.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Ali bin Talib's Lookman 14 and Gold Mint 13 3 3-4, R S Forage's Shanwar 13 3 and Saree 13 3, A A Saif's Woolwinder 13 3 1-2, Dara Cowasjee's Gafal 13 2, Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica 13 3 1-2, Beg's Mudlool 13 2 1-2, Saood Abdul Aziz's Azzad 13 3 1-4, Ahmed Hazamy's Occident 13 3, Johnson's Guinea Mohur 13 3 1-2, A S Oomer's Tofe Pasha 13 3 1-2 and Zinfandel 14, R R S' Mudkoor 13 3, F M Gaida's Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4, Chief of Manavadar's Hoodaib 13 3, M Goculdass' Winchester 14, Jehangir 14 and Dilerjung 13 3, Heath's Minerva 13 3 and Plassy 13 2, A R Ameer's Hyder II 14, R S Forage's Lama 14.

Owners or Trainers must declare weights to be carried in terms races for any horses left in after time fixed for declaration of forfeit not later than two days before the race.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place, between Hugh Plaskitt, solicitor, of 13 Copthall Avenue, second and only surving son of Joseph Plaskitt, late of 19 Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Norah Frances Cowie, daughter of the late Col. David Cowie, Royal Horse Art. and Madras Staff Corps.

The engagement is announced of George Sheringham, second son of the late Rev. H. A. Sheringham, rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, and Priest in Ordinary to the King, to Sibyl, second daughter of Marc Meugens, late of Calcutta.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Harrington Rivers Stranack, 29th Punjabis, and Miss Nivien Irene Bracey will take place on Saturday, Jan. 28, at St. Margaret's, Margarettin, Essex, at a quarter-past two o'clock.

In consequence of a bereavement, the marriage arranged between Captain Leland George Crosthwait, Indian Army, son of Samuel Crosthwait, of Bagenalstown, County Carlow, and Katherine Ross, daughter of E. Garnet Man of Halstead, Sandgate, will take place quietly at Saviour's Walton Street, on Jan. 3.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has by 108 votes to 20 passed the Government's Bill for limiting the number of religious establishments in Spain.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE KING'S CHRISTMAS.

Homely Festivities at Sandringham.

The King and Queen and the other members of the Royal Family, wrote a correspondent, on December 24, gathered at Sandringham for Christmas.

The season passed in the same homely fashion as was the case during the lifetime of King Edward. The late King was rarely absent from his beloved Norfolk home at Christmas. His delight was to make everyone happy, and evidently King George intends to follow his father's example. Nearly all the traditional customs of Christmas will be followed, but some of the festivities must be curtailed owing to the Court being in mourning.

The King and Queen and their children are resident at York Cottage and Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria are at Sandringham House, where on Christmas night the family circle will assemble for the usual small dinner party. Very few guests have been invited, but Lord and Lady Knollys and the Marquis de Soveral will once again spend Yuletide in the royal home.

Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra are devoting themselves to the happiness of the village folk, and have prepared many gifts for distribution. One of the most interesting events takes place to-day, when 600 employes on the estate will receive provisions for a substantial Christmas dinner. Numerous gifts of game, "With compliments from his Majesty the King," have been despatched to various officials. By the time Christmas morning is ushered in York Cottage and Sandringham House will have assumed a seasonable appearance with a wealthy of holly, mistletoe, winterroses, malmaisons and lilies.

The royal children, who know what it is to experience the delight of a visit from a bountiful Santa Claus, are entering enthusiastically into the preparations. They will be among the first to convey gifts and greetings to their royal elders, and will accompany them when they attend the Yuletide service at the parish church, which also will be decorated with holly, mistletoe, chrysanthemums, and other flowers.

THE SUPPLY OF TEA.

The complete change in the statistical position of tea that has gradually been taking place during the last two months, has reached a point, says the "Times," which compels the attention of all who are engaged in the trade; it threatens to create a position next year which will seriously interfere with the business of those who hitherto have been able to supply the public with tea that has satisfied them at low prices, and will probably have as its eventual result, the effect of depriving consumers of the very cheap tea they have been so long able to purchase and of forcing them to pay more.

During the week the competition between the buyers has been even keener than before, and while still further raising the value of the commonest teas ranging between 7d. and 8d. per lb., it has also extended to the large proportion of good medium grades quoted between 8d. and 10d. per lb., which together supply the greater part of the entire trade of the country, the percentage of higher-priced tea imported and used being relatively small.

The grounds for the movement are the continuance of heavy deliveries from the warehouses both for home consumption and export and the confirmation by the latest information available from the various sources of supply of the estimate that our importations will fall short of last season, and that for the twelve months ending May 31, 1911—the period which covers the trade's year as distinct from the calendar year—the total receipts will fall much below the quantity delivered, reducing the stocks to a level much under what is usual.

The following estimate has been carefully framed of what the Board of Trade statistics, to be published in January, may be expected to show, subject to the important proviso that the early or late arrival of a single cargo may make a difference of 3,000,000lb. or 4,000,000 lb. either way in the year's import and the stock.

	Estimated Quantities for 1910. lb.	Actual Quantities in 1909. lb.
Total importation ……	330,000,000……	341,700,000
Total delivery—		
Home Consumption	288,000,000……	283,500,000
Ships' stores and export	53,000,00……	54,500,000
	341,000,000……	338,000,000
Stock in bond, Dec. 31	121,500,000……	132,500,000

The origin of the deficiency is partly a falling off, in Ceylon's productiveness but mainly the immense increase in the quantity diverted from this market by the heavy purchases made by foreign and colonial buyers in Calcutta. Down to Nov. 22, these buyers had taken 11,200,000lb. more than in 1909, while from Colombo they have taken about 3,000,000lb. more in addition to several millions out of cargoes afloat for this port which are withdrawn under the heading of transhipment.

The total receipts from China, Java, and other countries will be rather larger than before but not sufficient to relieve the situation, and they are included in the above estimate of the year's importation.

The anxiety of the buyers and retailers is with respect to the future, as there is quite enough tea in the country for present requirements, but there is no prospect of next year's deficiency being made good until late in the autumn; only then could it be made good by a very abundant Indian crop or by a great increase in the quantity of common Congou shipped from China.

The secretary, of the China Tea Association, writes that "it is a matter of congratulation that there is plenty of good wholesome tea available from China, which will save the situation, and prevent the consumer here being at the mercy of the wholesale dealer, who now finds himself confronted with the situation which has long been foreseen by traders who look beyond the requirements of the hour."

ANTARCTIC PERILS.

Dr. Charcot's Experiences.

Dr. Charcot, of the "Pourquoi" Pas, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, gave an account of his Antarctic expedition. Major Leonard Darwin presided, and among others present were the French Ambassador, Sir Lewis Beaumont, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Col Mennsell, Dr. Mill, M. Daescher, Count Gleichen, Mr. L. C. Bernacchi, and Capt. du Davis.

The object of Dr. Charcot's expedition was purely scientific, and he desired to extend in detail and in degree the observations and discoveries he had made in a previous expedition into the Antarctic Circle from Graham Land.

His ship was a three-masted vessel, with an ice-cutting prow, and with an auxiliary engine. The crew consisted of twenty-two men and a scientific staff of seven men, and it was equipped with the most modern instruments and materials.

On one occasion Dr. Charcot set out with two companions to discover a pass between Biscoe Islands and the coast. As they expected to return the same day they did not take any provisions or change of garments. Upon returning from a long tramp over the ice-fields they found their motor launch tightly wedged in ice, and they set about to hack it out. Without food they were in a desperate plight.

Like true Frenchmen they endeavoured to keep up their spirits by jokes and laughter, "but at the bottom of our hearts," said Dr. Charcot, "we felt by no means merry, for death was creeping very close to us." At the end of the fourth day they seemed to have no escape from swift and certain starvation, but to their joy they heard the shrill whistle to the steamer, which at great peril had pierced its way through to them.

A most valuable part of their work was the elaborate survey of Adelaide Island, where they discovered and charted 120 miles of unknown coast, with its great mountain ranges full of brilliant colours gleaming through the snow and ice.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW I BECAME A VETO PEERESS.

Every one must remember, writes S. K. P. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the sensation caused by the appearance in all the London papers of the advertisement:—Wanted, immediately, five hundred men of respectable exterior. Nonconformists, nonsmokers, and teetotallers, without sense of humour ready to undertake the office of Peer of the Realm. —Apply in the first instance, in writing (enclosing photograph), to Downing-street. "Joseph," I said "the hour has come. This is all we have deserved and more than we could have expected. Owing to your success with 'Brightenit, the Unparallelled Furniture Polish,' I had begun to cherish hopes of one day seeing you a knight, but this goes beyond my dreams. You post your application to-night. There can never have been the least doubt about the result, for Joseph was exactly the man for whom the country sighed.

TWO MISTAKES.

It is not often that I have to acknowledge having made a mistake; but on looking back I can see that on two occasions I came very near to ruining my husband's career. The first time was when I urged him to leave the chapel in which he was a sidesman, taking round the collecting plate, and waving people into their seats in the manner he had learnt in his secular life, his retail secular life, "checking the casual and encouraging the constant," as he used to say. Yes, I might have spoilt all by trying to become "Established," too soon. My second error was when I became cold to Joseph's whiskers, long ones, which had been considered handsome when they were young and brown. I hinted at razors but my husband's sturdy manly sense was superior to my feminine intuition. Without those whiskers it is my firm belief I should have gone to my grave with no better title than "Mrs.," if you can call that a title at all. Whiskers like that cannot be grown in a few days or weeks, I will not deny that I was a little disappointed that Joseph was only made a baron. Not that he will hear a word against the fairness of the thing. "No," he says, "when Mr. —well, perhaps I had better not mention names, being now official myself—when his hat was handed round with the little bits of paper in it marked 'D,' 'M,' 'E,' 'V,' or 'B,' I might have had better luck than to draw out a "B"; but it was all fair enough, and unless I had got a 'D' you would only have been 'my lady,' after all." We gave a lot of thought to the choosing of our coat-of-arms, though a young man with a queer-sounding name gave us some help. He said that all the Veto Peers had to have the same supporters, two well-known politicians, proper, and the same things on the shield, a broken fetter, or with 500 in Roman numerals between two pieces; but that in the matter of crest a little fancy might be indulged, I was proud of Joseph then. "Business first," he said. "What I choose now will be the hall-mark of 'Brightenit' to all ages. So he had a hand holding a brush aloft and the motto underneath (Latin), "Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit," which means that "Brightenit" polishes everything.

SEAT FOR CORONATION SECURE.

This settled, and my seat for the Coronation secure, I thought it time to have a little talk with my husband, his lordship, "Joseph," I said, "let me understand it quite plainly, please, once and for all,—are you a Peer of the Realm?" "I am, Maria," he said. "The King has been pleased." "Not more than we I were, I a'm sure," I said, heartily. "What I want to know is this: can anything you do now unmake you?" "Nothing," he said, very solemnly "Then to-morrow I take sittings in the church" I said. "But Maria, we have to disestablish it! Don't let me hear that from you again." I said speaking with quiet dignity, as became my rank. "And you very likely sitting to-morrow with a Bishop on one side of you and an Archbishop on the other. How would you look those sweet-faced old gentlemen in the eyes if you were meditating mischief against them? Not a world against the Church, Joseph, please.' But we are sent there to put an end to the House of Lords and all its work. How often have I spoken in public against the iniquities of the hereditary legislators? How often have I held up to righteous scorn the rows of effete lordlings who ruled the toil-stained masses? Why Maria, if I hadn't been down on the House I should never have been in it." That was all right and proper, as long as you were outside," I said. (I have no patience with Joseph, a man with three sons of his own, too.) "Can't you see that all that is changed now? By your inclusion, and that of some of the other selected candidates, for I am sure I don't think the same of all, and wonder why they were chosen, the House of Lords has become the bulwark of the nation. Not a word against the Assembly of which my husband is an ornament, if you please, Joseph." "But Maria, how about the Veto?" he gasped. I answered in the true spirit of wifely devotion 'Joseph you cannot except me to look with favour upon any scheme by which your power for good would be curtailed."

RECENT MARRIAGES.

An interesting wedding took place on Dec. 17 at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, between Capt. Walter Long, D. S. O., Royal Scots Greys, and Miss Sibell Johnstone, the elder daughter of Col. the Hon. Francis Johnstone and the late Mrs. Johnstone. The bridegroom is the elder son of the Right Hon. Walter Long and Lady Doreen Long, and on his mother's side a grandson of the Countess of Cork. The bride arrived with her father, and her train was carried by two little pages wearing Court suits of white satin. They were Master Felix Johnstone, cousin of the bride, and Master Charles Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper and a nephew of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were distinctly novel and most appropriate for the time of year. They were made of white satin, and over the gowns were long red cloaks with white fur collars. The bridegroom was accompanied by his younger brother, Mr. Eric Long, and after the ceremony a reception was held at 52 South Audley Street. Later in the afternoon, Capt. and Mr. Walter Long took their departure for Paris.

Capt. Lambert Cameron Jackson, C. M. G. P. K., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson of Shirley Hill, Southampton, and Miss Olive Elphinstone, third daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Howard Elphinston, V. C., and of Lady Elphinstone, were married on Dec. 21, at St. Anne's Church, Bagshot.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE.

A White Paper gives details of the trade of the principal countries of the world for the ten months ended October:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom ….	£458,895,000	£356,268,000
Germany ……………	346,428,000	299,657,000
United States ………	270,047,000	291,380,000
France ………………	213,300,000	198,916,000
Belgium ……………	123,094,000	91,627,000

Both in imports and exports the English traders show a greater increase than other great nations, as compared with the statistics of last year. The British imports increased by £31,469,000, whereas those of Germany showed an improvement of £3,413,000; those of the U.S.A. £21,000,000, and those of France 11,000,000. The British exports increased by £45,000,000, whereas German traders exported £39,005,000 more than in the corresponding ten months of last year, and American traders £12,000,000.

GREATER LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

A Bill has been deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons for introduction next session, asking Parliament to incorporate a new London railway Company, to be known as the Greater London Railway Company. The proposed railway is divided in the Bill into 42 sections, of an aggregate length of 57 miles, 6 furlongs, 4 chains. These sections, taken together, will comprise a railway commencing by a junction with the London and South-Western Railway at Feltham, and terminating at Tilbury by a junction with the Port of London Authority's Tilbury Docks Railway, with a branch railway to the Victoria and Albert Docks. The share capital proposed to be raised by the company is £ 5,500,000, with the right to borrow a further sum of £1,833,333, by the issue of Debenture stock, which, like the share capital, it is expressly provided, may be issued as a bearer security. The time sought within which to construct the railway is five years from the passing of the Act, and during this period it is proposed to pay interest out of capital to an amount not exceeding £ 500,000. The promoters are Lord Weardale, Col. Sir Douglas Frederick Rawdon Dawson, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, Col. Ivor Philipps, and Mr. Harry Mallaby Deeley, who are also named as "the first and subsequent directors of the company."

BY THE WAY.

DANCING AND LONGEVITY.

L'Academie de Danse, of Paris, has issued its programme for the winter, and expresses the hope that more devotees will be found this season than has been the case recently. Louis XIV., who granted the Academy its charter, strongly advocated dancing, for he considered it an aid to develop dexterity and deportment, and adapt men for a warlike career. It would be somewhat exacting to-day to require recruits to take dancing lessons, but dancing seems to produce longevity, judging from the long life enjoyed by many of the aristocracy of the profession. Vestris lived to be eighty, his son reached the age of 102 and one of his cousins attained ninety years. Petitpa, who died in 1898, reached eighty years, and a brother passed away recently at St. Petersburg, wanting five years of his century, while the brother of Louis Merante, who was well-known at the Opera, died in 1902 at Rouen, having reached the age of 102.

LIONS BRED IN THE TOWER.

A correspondent writes:—In connection with the reference to the note on Tower Lions in Tuesday's "Globe" it may be of interest to mention that in an old book I have, entitled "A New and Complete Survey of London," by "A Citizen and Native of London," the dedication of which to "Sir Robert Godschall, Knt., and to the Worshipful The Court of Alderman" (here follow their names) is dated 7th March, 1742, there is a complete list of the "Wild Creatures" in the Tower. The lions are detailed as follows:—"There is a fine maiden lioness, she is 14 years old; her name is 'Jenny. There is another lioness called 'Phills.'; a he lion named 'Marco,' consort to 'Philli's. This royal pair have bred several young ones; the last three were brought forth on the 19th June, 1740."

OTHER DETAILS.

"In another part of the lion's tower are the following:—(1) A lion called 'Young Prince Nero,' bred here; (2) a lioness 13 years old, likewise bred here. This is the fiercest beast in the Tower; (3) a young he tiger, bred also in the Tower (4) there are three young lions which were whelped on the 19th June, 1740" (mentioned above). In 1754, the date mentioned in your article, 'Jenny" would according to this author, have been 26 years old.

THE SWISS CENSUS.

The result of the decennial census for Switzerland which was taken on December 1st, is known as far as the large towns are concerned. It shows a great increase. Here are a few of the principal places: Zurich to-day has 188,930 inhabitants against 150,703 in 1,900; Bale has risen from 109,161 to 131,539; Geneva now counts 125,523 against 104,796; Berne 85,095 against 64,227; and Lausann 64,142, whereas ten years ago it was 46,732. The lesser important towns show proportional increases. In Lugano, however, there has been an exodus, since last New Year Day, of 533 families. Various causes are attributed for this effect—scarcity of work, no building operations, and the cost of living. Where the 533 families have gone it is not stated.

THE SIAMESE CORONATION.

The coronation of Maha Vajiravudh, the new King of Siam, appears to have been an arduous and rather uncomfortable affair. In fact, says "Atlas" in the "World," I should imagine it was the hardest morning's work the young man will ever be called upon to perform. He had to arise in the small hours and attend a series of Buddhist services held in different parts of his palace. Then came the shower-bath episode, accompanied by firing of cannon, beating of bells and gongs, blasts of unearthly music on the part of the priests, salaams on the part of the populace. Next the new King adorned his person in a gorgeous golden robe, and received at the hands of the Chief Brahmin that significant article beloved of all Siamese—the nine-storeyed white umbrella. Then the curtain was drawn aside, and the King, in all his glory, displayed to waiting crowds.

WORLD'S CHIEF FOOD SOURCE.

The difference between Canada and the United States in the matter of grain production, according to the "New York Commercial," is this, "While the available areas are about all occupied and production has practically reached the maximum in the States, Canada, with 50 per cent. greater productive capacity will be a long way off from her maximum yield in 20 years to come. And it is largely a question of land conditions. Canada's wheat growing belt is four times greater than that of the United States and only 5 per cent. of Canada's western agricultural area is under cultivation. There are 171,000,000 acres of wheat lands which will make these western provinces richer, more populous, more dependable for food supplies than the western States can ever become. The centre of food supremacy will change to Canada."

LYCEUM CLUB IN PARIS.

Paris has only one ladies' club, and that is the Lyceum, established on the lines of the sister institution of the same name in London. The original clubhouse was in the Rue de la Bienfaisance, and this has been found altogether too small, so the club has removed to much more commodious quarters in the Rue de Penthiere. We are told that the new club, which has just been opened, is testimony of the exquisite taste of the committee, whose president is the Duchesse d'Uzes. The committee received much help from the experience of Miss Alice Williams, of the London Club.

TELERADIOGRAPHY.

In a special article contributed to the December number of "Knowledge," Dr. Reginald Morton describes the advances which have been made in X-Ray investigation. The photographs which have been taken as illustrations show how radiographs of various parts of the body are obtained in order that they may play their part in medical diagnosis. Specially interesting are the methods employed to keep the organs still while the exposure is being made, for instance, in a case of stone in the kidney. Even more striking is the manner in which a teleradiograph is obtained, say, of the heart of a girl, who stands at least two metres from the X-Ray tube against a screen which holds the sensitised plate.

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.

Ever since the overthrow of the French Empire, Princess Clothilde has lived a retired life at her Chateau of Moncaliere, near Turin. This she has turned into an orphanage and hospital, and here she lives as a Sister of Mercy, dedicating her life to good works and to the service of the poor. The case of her sister, Queen Pia, is one of the most tragic of modern times. She has lived to see her favourite brother, King Humbert, assassinated, her son and grandson cruelly slain also by assassins, and her grandson dethroned; while she herself is now an exile from the land she has for so many years made her own.

GLASGOW'S AMUSEMENT RECORD.

Lord Dean of Guild Henderson, in a speech at the Glasgow Savings Bank annual meeting recently held referred to the growing love of amusement and the increasing number of music-halls and picture palaces. Excluding skating rinks and football matches, on which they knew a large amount was spent, it had been computed that the people of Glasgow put in something like ten million attendances at places of amusement, and spent in admission about £400,000 per annum. This seems a large sum, no doubt, but there are centres in other parts of the country which could, we believe, show even a bigger total.

DISCOVERY OF GREEK STATUETTES.

A discovery of ancient Greek bronze statuettes has been made somewhere in Egypt by the peasants, but the site is known only to them. A splendid figure of Bacchus, or the youthful Dionysos, is in private hands in Cairo, in excellent preservation. One of the hands is slightly larger than the correct proportion, but otherwise it is a fine work. A dealer there has obtained a male bust with floral coronet and symbolic headdress, and a resident of Luxor a draped statuette of Aphrodite, of which the arms from below the elbows are missing. The fact of these pieces coming to light 400 miles a part is not unusual, as the fellahin purposely travel with them up or down the Nile to prevent the neighbourhood whence they come from being detected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING'S UNIFORMS.

A by no means inconsiderable expense which King George had to incur on his accession was the ordering of the immense number of uniforms which it is necessary for the Sovereign to have in the Royal wardrobes. King George, on the death of the late King, had at once to order over a hundred uniforms, an order that has only just been completed. The price of them varies considerably, some being very much more expensive than others, but at the lowest estimate their average cost may be reckoned at one hundred guineas apiece, which would work out to a total of £10,000. The late King's uniforms have all been transferred to the wardrobe-room at Marlborough House, where several extra wardrobes had to be put up.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

Our future sailor Prince Albert, celebrated his fifteenth birthday recently. There was more than one box of conjuring tricks among his many presents, for the Prince can perform numerous clever tricks. On a recent birthday, the late King Edward recognised Albert's special talent by commanding Mr. Charles Bertram to appear before him at Sandringham, where he gave an exhibition of his sleight of hand much to the delight of the young Prince, who succeeded in emulating several of Mr. Bertram's feats. Prince Edward is destined to be a soldier, and Prince Albert a sailor, and Prince Albert does not forget to remind his brother of the fact when nautical matters are under discussion between them. At Cowes, recently, Prince Edward was temporarily in command of the yacht Corisande, and was obviously proud of the trust; but his confidence was somewhat dashed when Prince Albert remarked deprecatingly: "That tack was very well done, but we who are to be sailors for life would have done it a bit quicker, don't you think?" Prince Albert is gifted with rather more sense of humour than his brothers. He is also the best cricketer of King George's sons, and he delights to bowl at his father. It is on record that King George has never scored more that ten runs against the bowling of his second son.

A ROYAL CARICATURIST.

The present King once aptly named Princess Patricia of Connaught the "F. C. G. of the Royal Family," and her Royal Highness rather merits this description, for she has a fluent pencil and brush, and does not hesitate to record her impressions of the highest in the land. Scattered about the Duke of Connaught's home at Bagshot Park are to be seen many extremely witty efforts on the part of the young Princess. Quite one of the best of these represents the late King in evening dress quitting the dinner-table with a smile of complete content on his face. Underneath, the daring artist has penned the inscription, "I was hungry!" Another drawing aptly represents the attitude of the martinet that the Duke likes to adopt upon occasions. He is drawn in his uniform as a Field Marshal, and he seems to be bristling with rage. The name given to this picture is, "Where on earth is my horse?" It is stated that the young Princess has found many opportunities for using her powers of caricature, while she has been in South Africa with her parents, so that the Bagshot collection is likely to receive some notable additions. In a more serious style, Princess Patricia is a painter of more than average ability, and there are some charming litte specimens of her art to be seen in the large drawing-room of Queen Alexandra's villa at Klampenbourg, on the outskirts of Copenhagen.

SOME FAMOUS CHRISTMAS "BABIES."

"Many happy returns" were wished to several well-known people who were born on Christmas Day. At the head of the list is Queen Alexandra's favourite brother, King George of Greece, who first opened his eyes in Copenhagen about sixty-five years ago on Sunday. The homely little palace where he was born was inhabited that Christmas day by three future Kings, two Queens, and an Empress. Christmas "babies" of the peerage include Lord George Campbell, Lord Muncaster, and the late King Edward's privileged friend, Lord Marcus Beresford—one of the famous trio of brothers which included the late Lord "Bill" and Lord Charles. Lord Marcus has now entered on his sixty-second year after a distinguished career in the Army and on the Turf. Mr. Brandon Thomas, the popular actor, came into the world on Christmas Day, 1865. Colonel Hall Walker, M. P., owner of a Grand National winner, celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday on Dec. 25, and other popular people to whom Christmas congratulations are due Lady Grey-Egerton, one of the most beautiful women in Society; the Countess of Rothes, Lady Emma Talbot, Lady Henrietta Guinness, Lady Augusta Palmer, Lady Eliza Cole, and Mr. W. R. Mansfield, M. P. Boxing Day babies, who arrived just to late for the Christmas dinner, include Sir James Linton, Sir James Rankin, the Duchess of Leeds, and Lady de Lisle and Dudley.

HIS CUSTOMARY LUCIDITY.

Only once, however, has Mr. Asquith's ailment interfered with his customary lucidity. This was on the memorable occasion when his brain ran ahead of his tongue, and he electrified his audience by concluding a brilliant oration with the words: "Of those just, demands we abate not one jit or tottle." Only once, too, has the Prime Minister been known to laugh heartily on the platform. He was seeking votes at an open-air meeting in East Fife, when a farmer, wearing an enormous straw hat, threw himself into the fray. Mr. Asquith peered into the growing darkness, and inquired who put the question. Before the man could answer, a ploughman solved the difficulty. Pointing to the farmer, he said: "It was him with the coo's breakfast on his head."

SNUBBING A VICEROY.

Lord Minto has brought home with him many pleasant memories of his term of office as Viceroy of India, though he does not conceal the fact that he will be extremely glad to get a prolonged rest, since the strain upon him during the past few months has been very considerable. Lord Minto tells "many good stories of his life in the Dependency, and one of the best of these according to M. A. P.," relates to an experience that befell him when he paid a visit one morning to "Snowdon," the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army in Simla. It was early in the day, and his lordship was anxious to see Lord Kitchener before the latter commenced his day's work The Viceroy found his way barred by a British sentry, who did not recognise him. He sought to explain his mission, but the soldier remained unconvinced. "But I am the Viceroy," expostulated Lord Minto. Still the man shook his head. "We get all sorts here," was his unruffled reply. "We had a cove here last week who kidded he was the grandfather of Queen Victoria. We had to put a straight waistcoat on him, so you had better push off!" Fortunately, at that moment an officer came along who recognised Lord Minto, and the latter was able to pass on his way.

A BOXING-DAY CELEBRITY.

The jolliest-looking man, in London, on Boxing Day, was the conductor of Old Drury's orchestra, Mr. "Jimmy" Glover is a Boxing-Day institution, and it is one of the supreme moments of the year when, baton in hand, he faces the vast pantomime audience and strikes up "God Save the King." On Boxing night, Mr. Glover conducted his eighteenth Drury Lane pantomime. His methods as a conductor may be vigorous, but there is no resisting his abounding volatility. In addition to being a Christmas institution in London, Mr. Glover has been for several years Mayor of go-ahead little Bexhill, where he is regarded as a capable administrator. The popular conductor has gone through many vicissitudes in his time. In his 'teens he was a chemist's apprentice and organist at three Dublin churches. For fourteen years he toured the country conducting every comic opera of note. He has practised journalism and the law as well as music, and he declares that in Fleet Street he is spoken of as "Jimmy Glover—what a musician?" while in musical circles he is referred to as "Jimmy Glover—what a journalist!" He once adapted, for three pounds, a play called "The Famine," which made thousands of pounds for its producer, the late Hubert O'Grady. Another time, while waiting for something to turn up, he assisted Edward Solomon in rehearsing the "Guards' Burlesque," in which he had in his chorus, he says, "two earls, three honourables, three younger sons, and a coronet who played the banjo."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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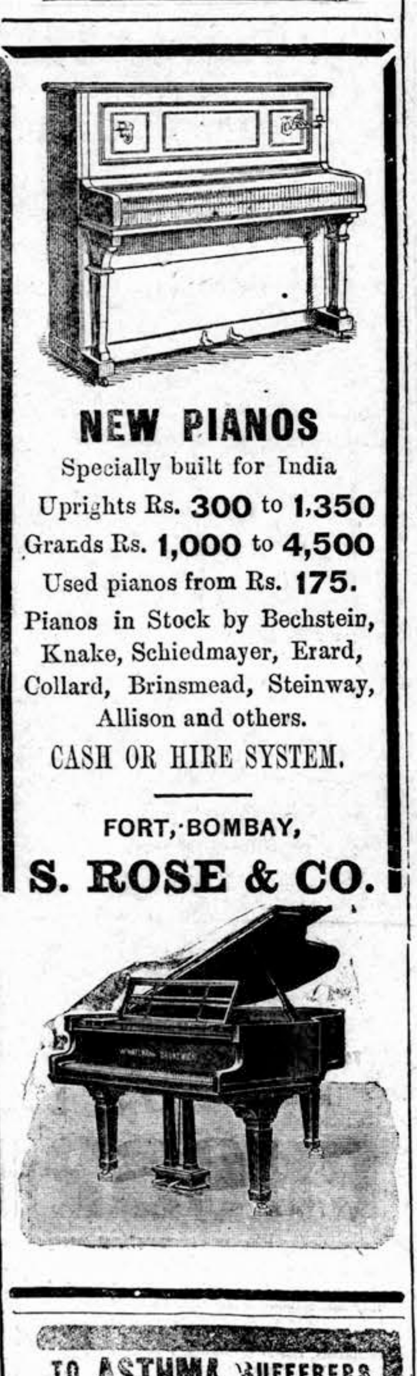
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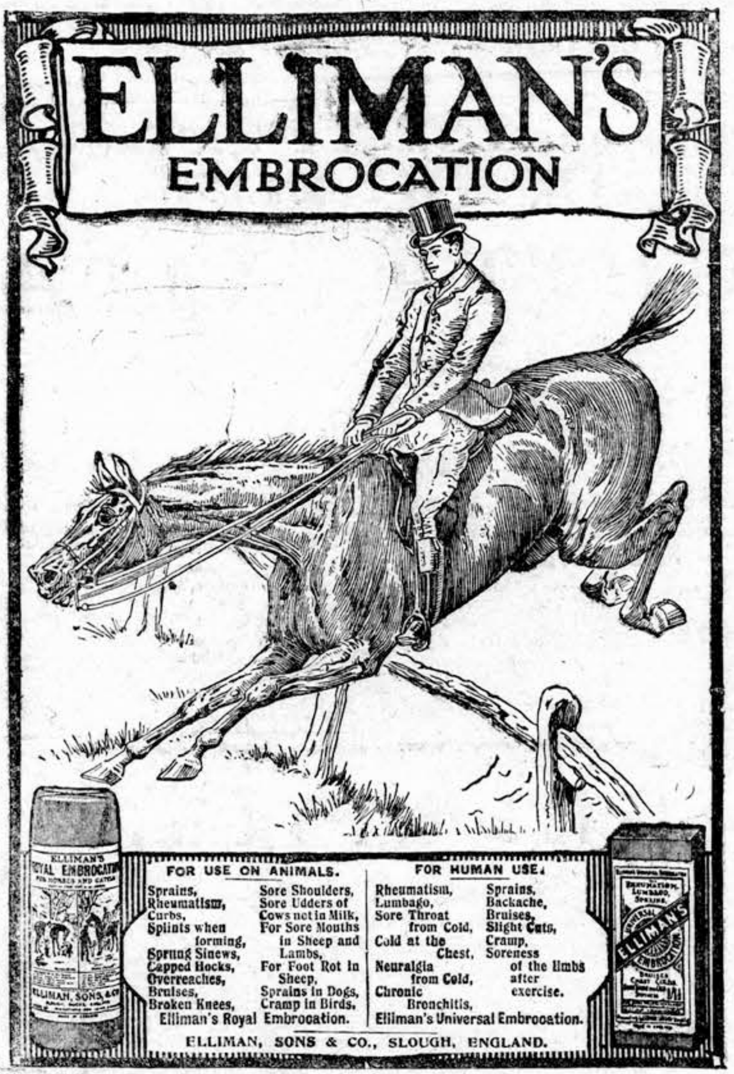
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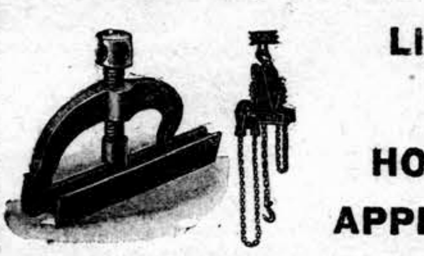

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